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Bureau du ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration

Office of the Minister of Manpower and Immigration

Canada

[Press releases]

Pour publication / For release: September 12, 1967

67-16

Canada is adopting new Immigration Regulations which will be applied universally, give increased recognition to family relationships, and are more closely attuned to Canada's economic needs, Manpower and Immigration Minister Jean Marchand announced today.

Mr. Marchand said the new Regulations would go into effect October 1.

For the first time, the principles governing the selection of immigrants are spelled out in detail in the Regulations. An assessment system will permit immigration officers to apply the same standards in the same way to potential immigrants from all areas of the world.

Other main principles:

- The Regulations formally confirm that Canadian citizens or permanent residents of Canada are entitled to bring their dependants to Canada.

- The privilege of citizens or permanent residents in applying for other more distant relatives to come to Canada is extended to all areas of the world and new classes of relatives become eligible for this assistance. In the past, there have been geographical limitations on certain categories of relatives.

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- By linking selection standards to conditions within Canada, the new Regulations seek to ensure a flow of immigrants more closely related to the economic and manpower requirements of Canada.

"With these Regulations," Mr. Marchand said, "I believe we can abolish discrimination, pay more regard to the claims of family relationship, act with both greater efficiency and greater compassion than in the past and, through an expansionist immigration policy, serve the manpower needs of our growing Canadian economy."

The Regulations, which are authorized by order-in-council, put into effect a policy proposed in April by Mr. Marchand to the Parliamentary Committee studying the White Paper on Immigration. The Committee recommended that the policy be implemented as soon as possible.

The new Regulations have evolved from the White Paper, the deliberations of the Parliamentary Committee and the briefs submitted to the Committee by many organizations. The categories of relatives who can be applied for by Canadian citizens or permanent residents have been broadened over those proposed in the White Paper.

The new Regulations make a clear distinction between dependants and relatives entering the working force. Thus, in the future, there will be three categories of immigrants: "sponsored dependants", "nominated (that is, non-dependent) relatives", and "independent applicants", who are neither sponsored nor nominated.

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Dependants are defined for immigration purposes as husband or wife; fiance´ or fiancée; unmarried sons or daughters under 21; parents or grandparents over 60--or younger if they are widowed or unable to work--and orphaned brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces or grandchildren under 18. Provision is also made for adopted children and, in cases where the only dependant is a husband or wife, for the nearest living relative.

Sponsored dependants will be admitted to Canada provided they are in good health and of good character. Independent applicants have to meet certain standards under an assessment system based on the following factors:

1. Education and Training: Up to 20 assessment units to be awarded on the basis of one unit for each successful year of formal education or occupational training.

2. Personal Assessment: Up to 15 units on the basis of the immigration officer's assessment of the applicant's adaptability, motivation, initiative and other similar qualities.

3. Occupational Demand: Up to 15 units if demand for the applicant's occupation is strong withing Canada whether the occupation is skilled or unskilled.

4. Occupational Skill: Up to 10 units for the professional, ranging down to one unit for the unskilled.

5. Age: Ten units for applicants under 35 with one unit deducted for each year over 35.

6. Arranged Employment: Ten units if the applicant has a definite job arranged in Canada.

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7. Knowledge of French and English: Up to 10 units dependent upon the degree of fluency in French and English.

8. Relative: Up to five units if the applicant has a relative in Canada able to help him become established but unprepared or unable to sponsor or nominate him.

9. Employment Opportunities in Area of Destination: Up to five units if the applicant intends to go to an area of Canada where there is a generally strong demand for labour.

To qualify for admission, an independent applicant will normally have to obtain 50 of the 100 assessment units available.

A major feature of the selection standards, which assures universality of application, is that they can be applied in different areas of the world by different interviewing officers in exactly the same way.

The major purpose of the new standards, as it was with the old, is to select immigrants who can make a successful adjustment to life in Canada and thereby contribute to Canada's progress.

The interviewing immigration officer may approve the admission of an applicant who does not achieve sufficient units of assessment, or refuse the admission of an applicant who does achieve sufficient units, if there are good reasons why the assessment does not reflect the particular individual's chances of successful establishment in Canada. In such a case, however, the immigration officer would have to submit a report in writing and obtain the approval of a superior officer.

The first five factors in the assessment--education, personal assessment, occupational demand, occupational skill, and age--apply also to applicants in the nominated relative category.

The remaining four--as short term factors affecting the applicant's initial establishment in Canada--apply only to the independent applicant.

The new standards are less rigid than the old and failure to achieve a high assessment on any single factor, such as education, will not in itself disqualify an applicant from admission to Canada if there are other compensating factors.

In the case of a nominated relative, it is recognized that the nominee would be receiving positive assistance from his nominator in making the adjustment to Canadian life and this would compensate for the last four factors. The other standards applied are therefore much less exacting than for the independent applicant.

The "nominated relative" category includes sons and daughters over 21, married sons and daughters under 21, brothers or sisters, parents or grandparents under 60, nephews, nieces, uncles, aunts and grandchildren.

On the general presumption that a Canadian citizen usually will be better established in Canada than a more recent arrival and hence in a better position to give his relative more assistance, a slightly higher preference will be given to a relative who is being nominated by a Canadian citizen than one nominated by a permanent resident.

Thus the highest preference will be given to sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, parents or grandparents and unmarried nieces or nephews under 21 if their nominator is a Canadian citizen. Applicants in this group

will have to achieve only 20 units of assessment on the first five selection factors, if their nominator is a citizen. If he or she is a permanent resident, rather than a citizen, they will require 25 units.

Nephews and nieces 21 years and over, married nephews and nieces under 21, uncles, aunts and grandchildren will require slightly higher qualifications--30 units for the first five factors if their nominator is a citizen, 35 ir he is not.

The Regulations also provide that either a nominated relative or an independent applicant who comes to Canada as a visitor and then applies to remain permanently will have to meet slightly higher selection standards than if he had applied overseas.

Before the new Regulations go into effect, Canadian immigration officers in Canada and abroad will have received training in the application of the unit assessment system. Training conferences for principal officers in Canada and overseas were held in late August and early September in Victoria, B.C.; Quebec City; London, England; and Geneva.

Between the end of these conferences and October 1, regional directors and officers in charge of immigration posts are giving intensive training to their staffs.

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tère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration / Department of Manpower and Immigration

blication
or release | February 15, 1968 68-3

In 1967, 209,840 immigrants came to Canada, it was reported today by the Department of Manpower and Immigration. In addition, landed immigrant status was granted during the year to 13,036 persons already in Canada.

The total number of people granted landed immigrant status was therefore 222,876, an increase of 28,133 or 14 per cent over the 1966 figures when 194,743 immigrants were recorded.

The granting of landed immigrant status to persons already in Canada followed changes in immigration policy and regulations announced in July 1966 and September 1967. The changes made it possible for visitors and others already in Canada, who had previously not normally been able to apply, to seek landed immigrant status.

In the total of arrivals and legally landed immigrants there was a slight decrease in the number of persons from the two leading source countries, Britain and Italy. There was an increase from all other major sources. Totals by major source countries were:

	1967	1966
Britain	62,420	63,291
Italy	30,055	31,625
United States	19,038	17,514
Germany	11,779	9,263
Greece	10,650	7,174
France	10,122	7,872
Portugal	9,500	7,930

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L'Ontario et le Québec continuent de recevoir le plus grand nombre d'immigrants. L'Ontario en a accueilli 116,850 ou 52.6%, le Québec 45,717 ou 20.5%. Suivent la Colombie-Britannique avec 27,215 ou 12.2%, les trois provinces des Prairies avec 28,071 ou 12.6% et les provinces de l'Atlantique avec 4,859 ou 2.1%.

Un peu plus de 53 p. 100, nommément 119,539, sont entrés dans la population active et 103,337 ont été admis à titre de charges de famille ou de personnes inoccupées.

Les travailleurs se répartissent ainsi: 38,761 ouvriers d'usine, de la construction et mécaniciens; 30,853 intellectuels ou techniciens; 16,609 commis; 10,716 préposés aux services et aux divertissements; 8,792 ouvriers; 3,358 employés du monde commercial et financier; 3,203 travailleurs agricoles et 3,023 administrateurs.

Quant à l'âge des immigrants chez les hommes, ceux de 25 à 29 forment le groupe le plus important, nommément 23,059. Chez les femmes, celles dont l'âge varie entre 20 et 24 ans ont été encore les plus nombreuses, soit 23,744.

The totals from Greece and Portugal include large numbers of nationals of those countries who were already in Canada when granted landed immigrant status.

Immigration from France has almost doubled in the past two years to the highest number of immigrants in any one year since statistics by country began in 1940. The increase in 1967 was 28 per cent compared to the previous year.

Immigration from Central America and the Caribbean more than doubled in 1967 over the previous year. There was an increase of about 50 per cent in the number of Asian immigrants while a lesser increase from Africa was recorded.

Totals for these continental areas and Australasia were:

	1967	1966
Asia	21,228	14,327
Central America and Caribbean	9,005	4,359
Australasia	6,179	4,059
Africa	4,608	3,661

Ontario and Quebec continued to receive the major share of Canada's immigrants. Ontario received 116,850 or 52.6 per cent, Quebec 45,717 or 20.5 per cent, followed by British Columbia with 27,215 or 12.2 per cent, the three Prairie provinces with 28,071 or 12.6 per cent, and the Atlantic provinces with 4,859 or 2.1 per cent.

Just over 53 per cent of the total movement consisted of labour force entrants or 119,539 workers and 103,337 dependants or non-workers.

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	1967	1966
Grande-Bretagne	62,420	63,291
Italie	30,055	31,625
Etats-Unis	19,038	17,514
Allemagne	11,779	9,263
Grèce	10,650	7,174
France	10,122	7,872
Portugal	9,500	7,930

Le nombre des immigrants français a presque doublé au cours des deux dernières années et il atteint cette année le chiffre le plus élevé depuis 1940, alors que l'on a commencé d'établir les statistiques par pays de provenance. L'accroissement de 1967 est de l'ordre de 28 p. 100 au regard de l'an dernier.

L'immigration de l'Amérique Centrale et des Caraïbes a plus que doublé en 1967 par rapport à 1966. Les immigrants de l'Asie affichent une augmentation de près de 50 p. 100, cependant que l'augmentation en provenance des pays d'Afrique n'est pas aussi accentuée.

Voici les chiffres qui concernent ces continents et ceux d'Australasie:

	1967	1966
Asie	21,228	14,327
Amérique Centrale et Caraïbe	9,005	4,359
Australasie	6,179	4,059
Afrique	4,608	3,661

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The workers included 38,761 in the manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades; 30,853 professional and technical; 16,609 clerical; 10,716 service and recreation; 8,792 labouring; 3,358 commercial and financial; 3,203 agricultural; and 3,023 managerial.

Among men, those aged 25-29 again made up the largest group of immigrants, totalling 23,059. The largest number of women were again in a younger age group -- 20-24 -- and totalled 23,744.

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Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration / Department of Manpower and Immi

Pour publication
For release

le 15 février 1968

68-3

Le ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration communique aujourd'hui que 209,840 immigrants sont entrés au Canada en 1967 et qu'au cours de la même année 13,036 personnes déjà au Canada ont reçu le statut d'immigrants.

Au cours de l'année dernière 222,876 immigrants ont donc été admis au Canada, chiffre supérieur de 28,133 (14 p. 100) par rapport aux 194,743 immigrants entrés en 1966.

L'autorisation d'accorder le statut d'immigrants à des personnes déjà au Canada provient des modifications apportées à la loi et aux règlements de l'immigration en juillet 1966 et septembre 1967. En vertu de ces modifications, des visiteurs et d'autres personnes déjà au Canada ont été admis comme immigrants alors qu'antérieurement ils n'étaient pas autorisés à déposer une demande.

Les immigrants de Grande-Bretagne et de l'Italie, deux pays qui constituent ordinairement la meilleure source de notre immigration, sont entrés en moins grand nombre cependant que ceux des autres principaux pays concernés accusent une augmentation. Voici le nombre des immigrants venus des principaux pays concernés:

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Office of the Minister of
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CANADA

Pour publication
For release April 2, 1969

69-14

Immigration to Canada in 1968 amounted to 183,974 according to figures released today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Allan J. MacEachen. This is a drop of 38,902 from 1967 but the total is still the fifth highest in the past 20 years. Of the total granted landed immigrant status, 16,489 were already in Canada.

In 1967, 222,876 persons were granted landed immigrant status; of these 13,059 were already in Canada. This was an increase of 14 per cent over 1966. The figure for 1968 is a decrease of 17½ per cent from the previous year.

Mr. MacEachen attributed the lower 1968 figures to reductions in occupational demand in Canada; fewer Canadian employers have had to rely on workers from overseas in 1968 to meet their requirements. For similar reasons, there has been less incentive for highly qualified immigrants in some professions to come to Canada.

The 1968 figures include 9,072 Czechoslovakian refugees who came to Canada in the latter half of the year under a special program. About one-half of these came to Ontario, 1,083 to Quebec and 1,005 to Alberta; smaller numbers went to each of the other provinces.

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The 1968 movement added 95,446 persons to the labour force, of whom 31,635 were in the professional and managerial category. In 1967, 119,539 of those immigrating entered the labour force.

The number of immigrants from Britain declined from 62,420 to 37,889, while those from Italy declined from 30,055 to 19,774. The major source countries were:

	1968	1967	1966
Britain	37,889	62,420	63,291
Italy	19,774	30,055	31,625
United States	20,422	19,038	17,514
Germany	8,966	11,779	9,263
Greece	7,739	10,650	7,174
France	8,184	10,122	7,872
Portugal	7,738	9,500	7,930

Except for Britain, Italy, Germany and Portugal the figures for 1968 represent an increase over 1966. The total of immigrants from Greece and France increased over 1966 figures, but were below those for 1967 when Centennial year and Expo '67 focussed world attention on Canada. For France, the 1967 immigrant flow had shown a 28 per cent increase over the previous year. Immigration from the United States increased both in 1967 and 1968.

Ontario attracted 96,155 (52.3%) of the 1968 total maintaining its position as the province to which a majority of immigrants were destined; this compares with 116,850 (52.6%) the previous year. Quebec's share dropped slighly from 45,717 (20.5%) in 1967, to 35,481 (19.3%)

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last year; British Columbia received 27,215 (12.2%) in 1967, and 22,496 (12.2%) last year. In the fourth position was Alberta with 15,004 in 1967 and 13,203 in 1968. The Prairie Provinces absorbed some 13.9% of the 1968 immigrant flow, compared with 12.6% the previous year, while the Atlantic Provinces received 2.3% compared with 2.1% in 1967.

A great majority of the 1968 immigrants -- 157,559 -- were under 40; 40,530 were under 15 years and 117,029 were between 15 to 39; 26,415 were over 39. The total was almost equally divided between the sexes; of the total, 93,503 were men and 90,471 were women.

A breakdown of immigrants to Canada in 1968 compared with 1967 as follows:

	1968	1967
Europe, including Britain	120,702	159,979
Africa	5,204	4,608
Asia	21,686	20,740
Australia, New Zealand, and Australasia	4,818	6,179
United States	20,422	19,038
Caribbean	7,563	8,403
South and Central America	2,938	3,408

The occupational distribution in 1968 included 2,385 managerial, 29,250 professional and technical, 12,651 clerical, 3,195 commerce and finance, 9,235 to service industries, 3,164 agricultural, 30,926 manufacturing and construction occupations.

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Government Publications

CANADA

Pour publication
For release

April 30, 1969.

69-18

A stepped-up program to provide summer jobs for students in the public service was announced today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Allan J. MacEachen.

The Government's aim this year is to hire 10 per cent more students than last summer, Mr. MacEachen said.

The Cabinet has issued a directive instructing government departments and agencies, and their regional offices, to rearrange their priorities within existing manpower and budget allocations so that each will increase its employment of students by at least 10 per cent over last summer.

Under this arrangement, emphasis will be placed on summer jobs for young people who will be entering, or already are at the post-secondary level.

The program will involve the hiring of at least 1,000 more students than were taken on in the summer of 1968. A survey is underway to determine the exact number of students hired last year as a basis for ensuring that the objectives of the Cabinet directive are achieved. For example, it is estimated that 2,000 jobs were provided last year through the formal Student Assistant Program of the Public Service Commission.

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In addition, a great many more students were employed across the country by many federal government departments and agencies on a casual or contract basis.

It is estimated that last summer, in Canada, the number of students out of work at the college and university levels rose to 40,000 at the peak period; a total of 317,000 students were able to find summer jobs. This year it is estimated that an additional 10,000 students graduating from high school or attending college or university will be seeking summer jobs.

Mr. MacEachen expressed confidence that a more buoyant economy this year, combined with the Immigration and Manpower Department's intensified Hire-a-Student campaign, including the efforts of over 300 Canada Manpower Centres across the country, should ensure that many more students will find work this summer.

The Department has appointed regional co-ordinators for its summer jobs campaign, and personnel of the Canada Manpower Centres are calling on employers, for the purpose of finding and developing employment opportunities for students. A total of 355 students will be hired by the Department to assist in the operation of the summer employment program; this is 255 more than were taken on last year for this purpose.

Manpower officials have been meeting with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, which in turn has been urging its members to create local committees to help improve student employment. Ten on-campus committees have already been set up.

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Expanded national, regional and local campaigns to promote student summer employment were launched by the Department in March. The campaigns encourage businessmen and other potential employers to ensure that the jobs they can offer to, or create for, students are brought to the attention of their Canada Manpower Centre as soon as possible.

During last year's national publicity campaign, which cost $75,000 Canada Manpower Centres across the country found summer jobs for an estimated 13,100 students. It encouraged businessmen, trade unions, provincial and municipal governments, mass communication media, community organizations and householders to give all possible assistance towards finding jobs for students. It is estimated that about 3,000 of these students would not have found jobs had it not been for the publicity campaign.

As a result of the Department's continuing research into the summer employment situation, and review of last year's campaign, the promotion has been intensified in order to meet the growing student needs for summer income. This year's campaign budget is $259,000 and it is estimated that free promotional support from the mass media will bring the net worth of publicity to more than half a million dollars.

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Pour publication
For release

July 25, 1969

69-47

Some 18,000 students from 38 universities and community colleges across Canada will be asked about their summer employment and job-seeking experiences, according to a statement made today by Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, Minister of Manpower and Immigration. In announcing a survey to be conducted this fall by his department, Mr. MacEachen pointed out that it would represent between 4 and 5% of the total Canadian post-secondary student population, and will give an indication of the pattern of summer employment in all regions of the country.

The increase in the number of students in recent years has made it difficult for the labour market to absorb the annual inflow of summer job-seekers. This is a matter of concern to federal, provincial and municipal governments, industry, students, the universities and other agencies.

Earlier this year the Department launched a program to generate more employment for summer students. The steps taken included an extensive national publicity campaign, expanded co-operation with local student employment committees, and a 10 per cent increase in the number of students hired by the federal government. Staffs of Canada Manpower Centres across the country have been working in close co-operation with all segments of the private sector. The program was launched after consultation with provincial and educational authorities, the Association of Universities and

Colleges of Canada and the University Career Planning Association. In addition, the staff of the Economic Council of Canada made important conceptual contributions with respect to certain aspects of the program.

Facts are required to evaluate these efforts and to shed light on the general question of student job needs. There is little up-to-date information on the summer employment experience among students, the most successful methods and times of seeking summer jobs, the average length of summer employment, and a host of other facts that could help in planning next year's program.

In the survey students will be queried on their attempts, successful or unsuccessful, to find summer jobs. They will be asked among other things... What type of job and what was the duration?...Would they have liked to work longer?...Would they be interested in obtaining permanent work with the employer with whom they worked?...Was employment offered and refused and for what reason?

"We already have assurance of full co-operation from many of the larger universities, especially those that have summer employment committees", Mr. MacEachen said. "I am sure that we will get the same reaction from individual students".

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CANADA

Pour publication | 70-20
For release | March 9, 1970

Canada received 161,531 immigrants in 1969, Manpower and Immigration Minister Allan J. MacEachen announced today. This was a decrease of 22,443 or 12.2 per cent from 1968, but was 23.2 per cent above the average of immigration to Canada over the previous ten years, which was 131,142.

Europe, Africa and Australia produced fewer immigrants than in 1968. Asia, the United States and Central and South America showed increases over the previous year.

The 1969 movement added 84,349 persons to the labour force, of whom 29,449 were in the professional, technical or managerial category.

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The ten major source countries were:

	1969	Percentage	1968
Britain	31,977	19.8	37,889
U.S.A.	22,785	14.1	20,422
Italy	10,383	6.4	19,774
China	8,272	5.1	8,382
Portugal	7,182	4.4	7,738
Greece	6,937	4.3	7,739
Germany	5,880	3.6	8,966
Trinidad & Tobago	5,631	3.5	2,419
France	5,549	3.4	8,184
India	5,395	3.3	3,229

Note: China includes mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Source of immigrants by world area is shown in the appendix.

Europe

Europe remained the major source area, although there were 26.8 per cent or 32,339 fewer immigrants from Europe in 1969 than in 1968. Italy showed the largest reduction. The major factor was a substantial decline in the number of applications by Canadians to sponsor relatives from Italy.

Africa

Africa produced 3,297 immigrants or two per cent of the total movement, compared with 5,204 or 2.8 per cent in 1968. The factors in the reduction included the virtual end of special movements of Jews from Morocco, most of whom now have re-settled in other countries. Immigration from Morocco dropped to 326 from 1,336 the previous year.

Asia

The universality of Canadian immigration regulations is reflected in an increased number of successful applicants from Asian countries, particularly India and the Philippines.

Australasia

This area provided 4,414 persons or 2.7 per cent of total immigration, compared with 4,818 or 2.6 per cent in 1968.

North and Central America

Immigration from the United States rose to 22,785 from 20,422 in 1968. Other major contributors (1968 total in brackets) were: Barbados 1,242 (821), Jamaica 3,889 (2,886), Trinidad-Tobago 5,631 (2,419).

South America

South America provided 4,767 persons or three per cent of the

total compared with 2,693 or 1.5 per cent in 1968. Immigration increased from every South American country except Dutch Guiana.

Ontario attracted 86,588 (53.6 per cent) of the 1969 total, compared with 96,155 (52.3 per cent) in 1968. Quebec came second with 28,230 (17.5 per cent), compared with 35,481 (19.3 per cent) in 1968. British Columbia was third with 21,953 (13.5 per cent), and 22,496 (12.2 per cent) in 1968. Alberta ranked fourth with 11,274 (6.9 per cent), compared with 13,203 (7.2 per cent) in 1968. The Prairie Provinces received 20,146 or 12.4 per cent of the immigration flow, compared with 25,483 (13.9 per cent) in 1968. The Atlantic Provinces received 4,420 (2.7 per cent) compared with 4,164 (2.3 per cent) in 1968.

The majority of immigrants -- 140,087 (86.7 per cent) -- were under 40. The total was almost equally divided between the sexes -- 80,007 men and 81,524 women.

The occupational distribution included 2,566 managerial, 26,883 professional and technical, 12,222 clerical, 3,287 commerce and finance, 9,060 in service industries and 23,443 in manufacturing and construction. Labourers totalled 2,018.

APPENDIX

Source of Immigrants Distribution by World Areas				
AREA	1968		1969	
	Number	%	Number	%
Europe	120,702	65.6	88,363	54.7
Africa	5,204	2.8	3,297	2.0
Asia	21,686	11.8	23,319	14.5
Australasia	4,818	2.6	4,414	2.7
North & Central America	28,551	15.5	36,693	22.7
South America	2,693	1.5	4,767	3.0
Oceania & Other	320	0.2	678	.4
TOTALS	183,974	100	161,531	100

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Pour publication
For release
FEB 12 1971
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

February 4, 1971

71-2

Eighty-nine per cent of university and college students who looked for paid summer employment in 1970 were successful in finding jobs for at least part of the summer, according to preliminary survey results announced today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Otto Lang. Eleven per cent found no work during the summer months.

Results of a survey made by his department showed that:

-- an estimated 351,000 of the 396,000 who sought summer jobs found work;

-- of those who found employment 57 per cent worked two to four months; 21 per cent from one to two months; 13 per cent for more than four months and seven per cent for less than one month;

-- earnings averaged $960 per student for the summer.

The findings are based on a survey of student summer employment involving about 17,000 students at 54 universities, community colleges and post-secondary technical institutes across Canada.

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The survey showed that 62 per cent of the students found jobs in private industry, 11 per cent with provincial governments, 10 per cent with the federal government and nine per cent with municipal administrations. The figures indicate that governments at all levels provided jobs for close to 30 per cent of the students; for the labour force generally, government employment totalled just over six per cent. A further six per cent of the students were employed in educational institutions and the remainder did not indicate the sector in which they were employed.

Of more than 438,000 students in post-secondary educational and training institutions who were continuing their full-time studies in 1970/71, about 43,000 either worked without pay or did not look for work at all during the summer.

Students who entered post-secondary education last fall from high schools worked an average of eight to nine weeks. Those enrolled in the 1969/70 terms at universities worked an average of 13 to 14 weeks and those in community colleges, CEGEP's, etc., 10 to 11 weeks. The overall average duration of employment was 11 to 12 weeks.

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In comparison to last year's survey (the first), unemployment among students was higher, a reflection of the national unemployment situation. Student unemployment in the summer of 1970 was 11 per cent as compared with seven per cent in 1969.

The 62 per cent of students who found jobs in private industry in 1970 compares with 72 per cent in 1969.

Of the students who found jobs, ten per cent were employed by the federal government in 1970 compared to seven per cent in 1969. There was an increase from seven per cent to nine per cent in the proportion of students hired by municipal administrations but a drop from 14 per cent to 11 per cent in the case of provincial governments.

Mr. Lang noted the Department received excellent co-operation from authorities of the institutions surveyed, from student organizations and from the students themselves.

	Entered the Labour Market	Obtained Work	Per Cent
Newfoundland	5,300	4,000	75
Nova Scotia	15,400	14,000	91
New Brunswick	10,000	9,100	91
Prince Edward Island	1,500	1,400	93
Quebec	118,000	96,200	82
Ontario	148,400	137,900	93
Manitoba	17,000	16,300	96
Saskatchewan	13,600	11,800	87
Alberta	30,000	27,800	93
British Columbia	36,600	32,700	89
Canada	395,800	351,200	89

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For release | March 19, 1971

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Canada received 147,713 immigrants in 1970, Manpower and Immigration Minister Otto Lang announced today. This was a decrease of 13,818 or 8.6 per cent from 1969.

"The modest reduction in immigration in 1970 reflects our economic conditions and indicates the response of the immigration selection criteria to reduced employment opportunities. Strong economic conditions in most of western Europe were also a factor in reducing immigration from that area, "said Mr. Lang.

The 1970 movement added 77,723 persons to the labour force, compared to 84,349 the previous year. The remainder, those not destined for the labour force, were largely dependents of immigrants or close relatives sponsored by individuals already in Canada.

Among those intending to work in Canada, 22,412 were in the professional and technical category and 3,095 in the management field. Other intended occupations included 12,143 clerical, 3,030 commerce and finance, 7,852 in service industries and 22,006 in manufacturing and construction. Labourers totalled 1,614.

By world area, Europe and Asia contributed a lower percentage of the total movement, while there was an increase in the percentage of immigrants from the western hemisphere and Australasia. Africa contributed the same percentage as in 1969.

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The ten major source countries were:

	1970	Percentage 1970	1969	Percentage 1969
Great Britain	26,497	17.9	31,977	19.8
United States	24,424	16.5	22,785	14.1
Italy	8,533	5.7	10,383	6.4
Portugal	7,902	5.3	7,182	5.1
Greece	6,327	4.2	6,937	4.4
Yugoslavia	5,672	3.8	4,053	4.3
India	5,670	3.8	5,395	3.6
China	5,377	3.6	8,272	3.5
Trinidad & Tobago	4,790	3.2	5,631	3.4
Jamaica	4,659	3.1	3,889	3.3

Note: China includes mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

EUROPE

Europe remained the major source area, producing 75,609 or 51.2 per cent of all immigrants. There were 14.4 per cent or 12,754 fewer immigrants from Europe in 1970 than in 1969. Several European countries including Britain and France showed significant declines.

AFRICA

Africa produced 2,863 immigrants or two per cent of the total movement, compared with 3,297, the same percentage, in 1969. This reduction of 434 persons represented 13.2 per cent fewer than in 1969. The flow of immigrants from Egypt dropped to 913 compared to 1,429 in 1969, but Egypt remained as the top source country in this area. The Republic of South Africa followed with 646 persons.

ASIA

Asia produced 21,170 immigrants or 14.3 per cent as compared to 23,319 persons in 1969. India provided 5,670 persons, an increase of 275 over 1969; China contributed 5,377 or 2,895 fewer immigrants for a decrease of 35 per cent. The Philippines provided 3,240 people, an increase of 239 over last year. Pakistan contributed 1,010, five more than the 1969 movement.

AUSTRALASIA

This area provided 4,388 persons or three per cent of total immigration compared with 4,414 or 2.7 per cent in 1969.

NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Immigration from North and Central America totalled 37,795, or 25.6 per cent of total immigration, compared to 36,693 last year. Major contributors (1969 total in brackets) were: United States, 24,424 (22,785), Trinidad-Tobago 4,790 (5,631), Jamaica 4,659 (3,889).

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SOUTH AMERICA

South America provided 4,943 persons or 3.3 per cent of the movement, compared with 4,767 or three per cent in 1969. Guyana was the single highest source country, providing 2,090 immigrants.

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In the numbers shared by province, Ontario attracted 80,732 (54.7 per cent) of the 1970 total compared with 86,588 (53.6 per cent) in 1969. Quebec came second with 23,261 (15.7 per cent) compared with 28,230 (17.5 per cent) in 1969. British Columbia was third with 21,683 (14.6 per cent) and 21,953 (13.5 per cent) in 1969. Alberta ranked fourth with 10,405 (7.04 per cent) compared with 11,274 (6.9 per cent) in 1969. The Prairie Provinces received 17,940 or 12.14 per cent of the immigration flow compared with 20,146 or 12.4 per cent in 1969. The Atlantic Provinces received 3,262 (2.2 per cent) versus 4,420 (2.7 per cent) in 1969.

The majority of immigrants - 128,597 (86 per cent) - were under 40. The total was almost equally divided between the sexes, 74,257 male and 73,456 female.

POST-WAR IMMIGRATION - Distribution by Source Area

Source Area		1946 - 1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Europe	Number	1,841,492	68,896	82,393	107,816	147,918	159,979	120,702	88,363	75,609
	%	85.59	73.96	73.16	73.46	75.95	71.78	65.61	54.70	51.19
Africa	Number	12,200	2,431	3,874	3,196	3,661	4,608	5,204	3,297	2,863
	%	.57	2.60	3.44	2.17	1.88	2.06	2.82	2.04	1.94
Asia	Number	56,353	3,912	6,526	11,684	14,327	20,740	21,686	23,319	21,170
	%	2.62	4.19	5.79	7.96	7.35	9.30	11.78	14.44	14.33
Australasia	Number	22,595	1,692	2,305	2,711	4,059	6,179	4,818	4,414	4,388
	%	1.05	1.81	2.04	1.84	2.08	2.77	2.62	2.73	2.97
North and Central America	Number	187,526	14,347	15,034	18,565	21,873	28,043	28,551	36,693	37,795
	%	8.72	15.40	13.35	12.65	11.23	12.58	15.52	22.72	25.59
South America	Number	19,974	1,779	2,257	2,471	2,604	3,090	2,693	4,767	4,943
	%	.93	1.91	2.00	1.68	1.33	1.38	1.46	2.95	3.35
Oceania and Other	Number	11,365	94	217	315	301	237	320	678	945
	%	.52	0.10	0.19	0.21	0.15	0.10	0.17	0.42	.63
Totals	Number	2,151,505	93,151	112,606	146,758	194,743	222,876	183,974	161,531	147,713
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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DEC - 8 1971
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Pour publication
For release November 24, 1971

SEP-1

The first approvals for support of community projects through the Local Initiatives Program were announced today. Marcel Prud'homme, Parliamentary Secretary to Otto Lang, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, in making the announcement, said that many more projects will be approved before the end of this week. "Response from all areas of Canada has been excellent, with more than 1,000 applications already received at our regional offices", Mr. Prud'homme said. "I expect that applications will generally now be approved or rejected within about ten days from the date of application," he said.

Today's announced approvals provided sample projects drawn from each province. Approvals will now be made daily and announced in the locality where the project will take place.

The sample projects range from construction of a community medical-dental clinic in Deer Lake, Newfoundland, to the provision of services to persons and families in need through The Helping Hand organization in Edmonton, Alberta. The Deer Lake Public Health Association will receive up to $32,282 for their project, which is expected to provide thirty new jobs in Deer Lake this winter.

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In Edmonton, The Helping Hand will receive up to $62,864 to employ twenty-five people in providing such services as snow removal, household maintenance, appliance repair and the like to senior citizens, blind, crippled or disabled people, single parent families and others in need.

The Roman Catholic Parish Council of Alberton, P.E.I. will receive up to $56,400 to assist in a $172,240 project to build a Christian education centre and place of worship. It is expected that 30 new jobs will be provided by the project this winter.

An amount of $31,150 has been approved to provide 12 new jobs in a project sponsored by the Wycocomagh Band Council to improve housing on the Reserve in Inverness County, Nova Scotia.

Two projects to provide day care for small children of working parents have been approved for support. The Prince George Day Care Society will receive up to $29,790 to employ 15 people in opening three new centres in Prince George, British Columbia. The Garderie Cooperative de Saint-Hyacinthe will receive up to $19,185 to employ six people in establishing a day care centre in Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec.

In New Brunswick, the St-Jacques sports committee will receive up to $22,963 for a project to employ 12 people in building, repairing, maintaining and supervising skating rinks and skidoo trails.

An amount of $13,300 has been approved to support a YMCA project in St. Thomas, Ontario. Employment for six people will be provided in refurbishing and redecorating the YMCA building.

The Indian and Metis Tenants' Association in Winnipeg, Manitoba will receive up to $19,655 to employ six people in assisting Indian and Metis in Winnipeg in dealing with housing, tenancy and welfare problems.

The Saskatchewan Council for Crippled Children and Adults will receive up to $22,246 to employ 10 handicapped people in addressing about 240,000 mailings by the association to its contributors.

"This sample of projects gives some indication of the range of activities being generated in communities across Canada", Mr. Prud'homme said. "The number and quality of applications so far indicate that the program will not be able to support all projects that meet the minimum criteria published when the program was announced. The aim of the program is to distribute available funds as broadly as possible and to encourage development of services and facilities additional to those which might otherwise have been developed in the community. However, the program will exclude projects for work on educational institutions and their grounds, hospitals and hospital grounds and subway and other transportation systems", he said.

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Pour publication
For release December 8, 1971
SEP-2

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DEC 16 1971
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As of December 7, a total of 2,752 applications for the Local Initiatives Program had been received, according to a statement made today in the House on the Special Employment Plan by Honourable Otto Lang, Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

Of this total, 2,247 were submitted by private groups and organizations, and 505 were received from municipalities.

Starting November 24, approvals have been proceeding rapidly and approximately 2,231 new jobs have been created to date. Announcements of approvals are being made daily in the localities where the projects will take place. Deadline for submissions under the Local Initiatives Program is January 31, 1972.

The range of projects proposed varies widely across the country, with a substantial number of projects aimed at creating new recreational facilities such as skating rinks, snowmobile trails or extension of existing health, community and sports facilities. New services for the handicapped, meals-on-wheels for the aged, cleaning and house repairs for single parents

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or the underprivileged, health and social counselling are also prominent among community group proposals, along with tenant information and protection, domestic refuse recycling and public education on environmental control.

Final selection of projects to be funded under the Local Initiatives program rests primarily with the Regional Directors of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. They are assisted in their assessment of applications by special Local Advisory Committees, recently appointed.

Mr. Lang commented on the keen interest shown by appointees to these committees, many of whom expressed their concern to do everything possible to create jobs during the usually less productive winter months. The Local Advisory Committees are expected to play a very active role in helping identify local needs and in assessing benefits to communities resulting from proposals received.

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Pour publication
For release December 8, 1971
SEP-3

The 30-man month employment requirement for the $100 million Local Initiatives Program has been reduced to 15-man months according to a statement made in the House this afternoon by the Honourable Otto Lang.

The Minister of Manpower and Immigration also announced that educational and health institutions will now be permitted to apply for federal grants under the Special Employment Plan sponsored by the federal government.

Representations have been made by and on behalf of many small communities, indicating that the minimum project size of 30 man-months employment placed the program beyond their capabilities. Mr. Lang said that in response to these representations he was pleased to announce that the minimum was now reduced to 15 man-months. Any projects previously rejected because of failure to supply 30 man-months of work may now be re-submitted for consideration.

Mr. Lang also indicated that to spread funds as broadly as possible it was felt that construction and maintenance projects for educational institutions and their grounds and hospitals and their grounds

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might be excluded from support under the program. This position was stated on November 24. Since that time representations have been received from some provinces requesting that this limitation be removed.

In response to these representations, Mr. Lang announced that applications by or on behalf of educational institutions and hospitals will be considered on their merits and given support under the Local Initiatives Program where appropriate, taking into consideration available funds and other applications from the area.

All such applications will be treated as municipal for purposes of fund allocation and as such will be considered by the Department of Manpower and Immigration after receiving the concurrence of the provincial government concerned.

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Pour publication
For release December 30, 1971.

SEP-4

OTTAWA.... Manpower and Immigration Minister Otto Lang announced today a $500,000 Local Initiatives Program grant to the "Centre de plein air familial de St-Damase" for a recreational and tourist centre situated 30 miles from Rimouski, Quebec. This is the largest private project yet approved under the Local Initiatives Program. In making this announcement, Mr. Lang also indicated that private and community group applications under the Local Initiatives Program outnumber municipal proposals more than three to one (3,722 to 1,233).

The $100 million Local Initiatives Program provides for a total of $50 million in grants for municipally-sponsored, provincially-approved projects with another $50 million for proposals from private organizations and community groups. Main emphasis is placed on hiring unemployed workers, while providing the greatest possible benefit to the community.

The St-Damase de Matapedia project will create 166 immediate jobs and provide permanent and part-time employment for 50 to 75 persons upon completion of the facilities in a region where unemployment is notably high.

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The project will include a camping and picnic site, public beach, wharfs, playgrounds for children, scenic lookouts, trails for snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and horseback riding. Beautification of the area will also be undertaken by the cleaning of several small lakes and rivers as well as brush cutting the surrounding forests.

The recreational and park facilities will be made available to an estimated 175,000 persons in the surrounding areas of Rimouski, Amqui, Mont-Joli, Matane, Causapscal and several other villages and rural areas. It will also serve the needs of tourists visiting the area.

As of December 24, ten weeks after the first announcement of the federal Special Employment Plan, 4,955 applications had been received at the five regional offices and the Ottawa headquarters of the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

Private proposals lead the way with 3,722 projects or 75% of applications. Municipal proposals account for 1,233 projects or 25%. Municipal applications, however, require prior concurrence by the appropriate provincial government authority. It is probable, therefore, that an additional number of projects are still being considered at the provincial level and will be forwarded to the federal co-ordinators within the next couple of weeks.

First approvals of both categories of projects were announced on November 24 and further approvals have been announced regularly since then, in the localities where the projects will take place.

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As of December 24, 606 private and 243 municipal projects had received federal approval.

The regional breakdown of applications received shows Quebec and the Atlantic Region in the lead, with 1,067 private and 244 municipal projects in Quebec and 888 and 361 for the Atlantic Region respectively; they are followed by Ontario, with 690 and 169. The Pacific Region runs a close fourth, with 610 and 168, while the combined totals for the Prairie Region are 467 and 291, including the North West Territories. The figures for the Yukon are included in the Pacific total.

The recent reduction of the minimum employment criteria, from 30 to 15 man-months of work to be provided prior to May 31, 1972, will make it easier for small communities to take advantage of federal support of projects which are beneficial to the community and which might otherwise not be undertaken or be delayed due to lack of funds.

While a substantial number of the municipal applications received during the first ten weeks reflect an acceleration of postponed endeavours, it is quite clear that several municipalities have taken the opportunity to innovate, moving away from typical capital works.

In Vancouver, for instance, two recently-approved projects stress new services and special employment opportunities. A staff of 18, presently unemployed, will work under City supervision to assist tenants caught in the path of urban redevelopment. Special attention will be given to the elderly and

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families forced to move due to demolition. They will receive guidance and help in finding substitute accommodation and in adjusting to new surroundings. The project will receive $50,544 of federal support to provide 108 man-months of work.

As part of another local initiatives project, painters and sculptors will harness their talents during the winter months to represent many aspects of Vancouver and its people, and to grace the city's public buildings and squares with commissioned works of art. Musicians will perform in free public concerts at the art gallery. The project was granted a $92,400 grant and will employ 33 artists for 198 man-months.

Faced with different priorities, smaller communities have also found an answer to some of their problems in the Local Initiatives Program.

In Dartmouth, N.S., seasonal lakefront clean-up was not going to be done this year, for lack of funds. With the help of a $22,765 grant, 53 man-months of employment will be offered to 12 workers this winter, and the population will be able to use the beach next summer.

Near Windsor, Ontario, $26,254 will be spent on renovating communications and telephone lines, burying some, streamlining others, clearing brush where needed. As a result streets and roads in Maidstone Township will be improved. Meanwhile, 10 people will be employed for 52 man-months. The municipality's regular staff is just two or three men and, "when performing their normal duties, time does not permit them to perform this additional work."

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Also in Ontario, the former gravel pit and forestry plot of the Township of Townsend, Norfolk Co., will be turned into a community picnic and recreation area, at a federal cost of $17,300 for 10 men at work over five months.

In Nancy Green's home-town of Rossland in the Rockies, priority has been placed on community recreation and overall city beautification. The historical museum, the public health centre, the senior citizens' building and even city hall will get a face-lifting. A community near Trail, B.C. Rossland has proposed a long-term beautification scheme, on an Alpine theme. Work, deferred for a number of years, will now proceed with a $37,400 Local Initiatives employment subsidy.

These few examples show some of the diversity of projects submitted. In addition, proposals for extension or improvements of educational and hospital buildings and grounds previously excluded will now be considered, Mr. Otto Lang announced recently. In provinces where the provincial government wishes to have such projects considered, applications will be treated as municipal for purposes of allocating funds between private and municipal projects.

Deadline for all submissions is January 31, 1972.

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Pour publication
For release January 11, 1972.

SEP-5

OTTAWA.... An additional $50 million in federal funds has been allocated to the Local Initiatives Program, Manpower and Immigration Minister Otto Lang announced to-day.

This amount to be provided for proposals submitted by private and community groups will supplement the $100 million Local Initiatives Program which included $50 million for municipal projects and $50 million for private initiatives. The January 31 deadline for applications remains unchanged.

Private applications have been outnumbering municipal proposals at the rate of almost three to one. As of January 10 the department had received a total of 4,741 private applications of which 898 have been approved in an amount of more than $26 million. By comparison 1,792 municipal applications have resulted in 408 approvals for an amount of almost $12 million.

In addition to these approvals a large number of private projects worth $8 million and municipal projects worth $4 million have been processed to the point where applicants will be advised of their acceptance within a few days. This makes in all a total of $34 million private and $16 million municipal projects for which funds are committed.

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Applications are still arriving at the rate of about 150 a day, according to departmental officials.

"With the added $50 million allocation", Mr. Lang pointed out, "it will enable us to consider many private projects that might otherwise have been rejected. We will be able to consider applications received until January 31, but even with this additional money some very worthwhile projects will have to be refused. It will necessitate making difficult decisions involving many good projects", he said.

The Minister described the assessment process by which a selection is made from among eligible projects. The main criteria are the number of unemployed in the area of the project and the number and types of jobs created in relation to the skills and experience of the unemployed people.

The potential value of the project to the community is also important. If it is likely to benefit a large number of people through provision of facilities or services or if it is likely to provide an intensive service to people greatly in need, it is rated highly.

Projects directly involving unemployed people in their development and operation are given a slightly higher value than projects in which the unemployed are simply workers. Generally, involvement by the unemployed is more common in private applications.

A slightly higher value is given to projects which would create jobs that are new to the community concerned, rather than simply additions to existing kinds of jobs.

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The $50 million additional funds brings to $548 million the amount provided by the federal government for the Special Employment Plan announced last October. In addition to the Local Initiatives Program, the plan includes: accelerated public works and housing programs, more training facilities for workers and assistance for local exhibits and fairs.

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Pour publication
For Release 13 January 1972

SEP-6

Mr. Marcel Prud'homme, Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Otto Lang, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, announced today the approval of 22 additional projects in Quebec under the Local Initiatives Program. These projects, at a federal cost of $748,167, will create 374 new jobs this winter.

Following are the projects:

Montreal: $42,120 for a private educational project, covering the work and lives of ten Quebec sculptors. 15 new jobs.

Montreal: $17,145 for the establishment of a socio-cultural activities centre. 7 new jobs.

Montreal: $62,428 to the Montreal YWCA for the improvement and development of a Laurentian site to be used as a summer camp. 29 new jobs.

Montreal: $33,390 to the Comité d'entraide aux travailleurs de Saint-Henri, to set up a drop-in centre for workers. 14 new jobs.

Montreal: $19,504 to the Théâtre de la Commune, for the establishment of a touring theatre group. 13 new jobs.

Montreal: $17,550 to l'Atelier du Quartier, to organize handicrafts courses. 6 new jobs.

St. Casimir: $22,992 to St. Casimir Sports Club, for the development of land for recreational use and snowmobile trails. 14 new jobs.

Normandin: $38,025 for the construction of a community sports centre. 33 new jobs.

Lauzon: $15,818 to Centre Social de Lauzon Inc., for the development of a ski centre. 7 new jobs.

Sherbrooke: $51,480 to the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Sherbrooke, for a recreation program and the training of instructors. 22 new jobs.

Sherbrooke: $14,581 to the Boys Scouts of Canada, for a survey and the reorganization of the scouting movement in Sherbrooke. 5 new jobs.

Malartic: $65,052 to the Snowmobile and Water Skiing Club, for the development of land for sports activities and 30 miles of snowmobile trails. 29 new jobs.

Bergeronnes: $52,533 to La Fabrique Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Désir, to renovate the church and the community centre. 33 new jobs.

Amos: $38,916 to the Abitibi Band Council, for the clearing of land and the construction of a community centre and playground. 22 new jobs.

Granby: $24,067 to the Coopérative d'initiatives des travailleurs de Shefford, for a program of handicrafts, socio-cultural action,

and a feasibility study for a chrome renewal plant. 9 new jobs.

Laforce: $34,461 to the Long Point Band Council Wineway, for clearing land, road work and house renovation. 32 new jobs.

Notre-Dame-du-Nord: $44, 569 to the Temiskaming Band Council, for land improvement, the establishment of a refuse dump, house renovation and improvement to 50 miles of road. 29 new jobs.

Dolbeau: $26,325 to la Société Astronomique, for the opening of an observatory and natural science research. 11 new jobs.

Dolbeau: $40,540 to the Dolbeau Chamber of Commerce, for the development of a ski centre between Mistassini and Dolbeau. 25 new jobs.

Montmagny: $28,103 to Partage Montois Inc., for furniture rebuilding, leather crafts and the restoration of antiques. 12 new jobs.

St. Emile: $25,705 to the Town of St. Emile for local road work. 13 new jobs.

Lac Simon: $32,923 to the Lac Simon Band Council, Abitibi County, for land and beach improvement and for the construction of a cementery access road. 27 new jobs.

The Local Initiatives Program is part of the $548 million Special Employment Plan announced by the Federal Government last October. This program promotes worthwhile community projects and will benefit those regions where unemployment is highest.

Applications made to the Local Initiatives Program will be accepted until January 31, 1972. Individuals, community groups or municipalities interested in participating in the Program may obtain all the necessary information at any Canada Manpower Centre.

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For further information (613) 996-0261

Pour publication
For release March 9, 1972.

SEP-23

OTTAWA: Minister of Manpower and Immigration Bryce Mackasey announced today the allocation of an additional $30 million to the Canada Manpower Training-on-the-Job Program. Originally $20 million had been allocated for the training-on-the-job program.

In making the announcement Mr. Mackasey said "I am pleased to report that the response to the program by the Canadian business community has been excellent. The department has already received many more applications which meet the basic criteria than could have been approved with available funds. These applications will now consume most of the new allocation."

Mr. Mackasey said he hoped that the success of the program would lead to the establishment of a similar program within the framework of the department's regular Canada Manpower Training Program.

The additional CMTJP funds make a total of $578 million for the federal government's Special Employment Plan announced in October.

The deadline for receiving applications from employers has been set at March 17, 1972, with a cut-off date of March 31, for the entry of workers into the training program.

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CMTJP permits employers to hire and train workers who would otherwise be unemployed. The program pays 75% of the trainees' salaries or an equivalent tax credit.

Mr. Mackasey said that by the end of February proposals amounting to a federal cost of $22 million had received approval, providing training-on-the-job for 17,304 trainees. They will work an average of 18 weeks and receive a weekly wage averaging seventy dollars.

Of the 8,308 trainees who have already begun training, 32% are engaged in manufacturing, 9.5% in construction, 6.4% in the hotel, restaurant and other service industries and the remainder throughout other sectors of the economy.

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Pour publication
For release March 22, 1972

72-7

Ninety per cent of post-secondary students who sought summer work in 1971 were successful in finding a job for at least part of the summer, Manpower and Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey said today.

Employed post-secondary students held jobs for an average of 12 weeks and their earnings averaged $1,020 compared with $960 in 1970. Savings from summer earnings averaged $535, up from $490 in 1970.

These findings are based on a survey, conducted by the Department of Manpower and Immigration, of 20,000 students at 58 Canadian universities and community colleges.

The survey showed that 14 per cent of the students found jobs in the federal government, 12 per cent with provincial governments, and 9 per cent with municipal administrations. The largest proportion -- 65 per cent -- were employed in private industry.

Ten per cent of post-secondary students surveyed were unable to find any summer work. Unemployment averaged about six per cent in all provinces except in Newfoundland where the rate was 20 per cent and Quebec, 18 per cent. Unemployment was generally higher among community college students than among university students.

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Of 481,610 students enrolled in post-secondary institutions, 69 per cent were attending universities or teachers colleges, representing approximately the same distribution as in 1970.

Of those students who intend to seek summer work in 1972, 48.8 per cent indicated a preference for work related to their studies, while 43.7 per cent wanted any work that produced the maximum financial gain. The remaining 7.5 per cent were interested in work producing direct social benefits, regardless of financial remuneration.

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Pour publication
For release

March 24, 1972

72-8

More than 47,000 students, an increase of 6.2 per cent over 1970, were employed last summer by 1,465 Canadian Chamber of Commerce member firms surveyed recently, Manpower and Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey said today.

The survey showed that post-secondary students accounted for more than 29,000 placements, an increase of 9.7 per cent over 1970. Almost 18,000 secondary students were employed, an increase of 1.1 per cent.

The Canadian Chamber objective in its "Operation Placement" program for students was five per cent of regular staff employed by member firms. The Manpower and Immigration survey shows that the Chamber exceeded its objective with student hirings averaging 5.4 per cent of total employment.

"These results are a reflection of the efforts of not only our corporate members, but also of community Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade who have promoted student hiring," said Robert C. Scrivener, President of Bell Canada and Chairman of the Operation Placement Committee.

"Co-operation between the department and the Chamber of Commerce movement to create summer job opportunities has been a continuing feature of the federal government's student program, and I am gratified to see such encouraging progress," Mr. Mackasey said.

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The increase over 1970 student hirings by Canadian Chamber of Commerce member firms varied widely by region, industry and metropolitan area. Hirings were highest in the Prairie region (12.1%), followed by Ontario (10.7%), and the Pacific region (5.2%). Declines were reported in the Quebec (-8.3%) and Atlantic (-0.5%) regions.

Employment was concentrated in the manufacturing and resource and construction industries, with a decrease in the utilities, finance and trade groups. While more students were hired in most metropolitan areas, such major centres as Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec and Saskatoon showed a decline.

The Chamber's promotional efforts will continue in 1972. "We are pleased to be able to apply the strengths of our organization to the solution of this socio-economic problem," said Brock Bradley, Chairman of the Chamber's Executive Council.

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For release

March 30, 1972

72-9

Federal departments and agencies hired 23,146 students last summer, almost 21,000 or 85 per cent, of whom were at the post-secondary level, Manpower and Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey said today.

These findings, based on surveys of student summer employment in some 50 federal departments and agencies, are in accordance with government policy to provide the greatest possible assistance for students in obtaining funds to continue their education, Mr. Mackasey said.

Sixty-three per cent of the students surveyed indicated that summer earnings were very important in allowing them to continue full-time studies.

Earnings from federal employment totalled some $28 million, a 27 per cent increase over 1970. Average monthly salaries for post-secondary students increased to $442 from $416 in 1970, and for secondary students to $362 from $342 in 1970.

Nearly one-third of all students were employed in professional or semi-professional occupations. The largest group -- 42 per cent -- were in clerical and related occupations, and 23 per cent were engaged in manual work. More than 80 per cent of the students surveyed expressed an

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interest in permanent employment with the federal government on completion of their education.

Twenty-one per cent of all students were hired through the Public Service Commission for career-oriented positions; three per cent were employed on a contract basis by government departments, and the remaining 76 per cent were direct departmental hirings, usually upon referral by Canada Manpower Centres.

One quarter of the students in federal government employment in the summer of 1971 worked in the Ottawa-Hull area. Of the remainder, 19 per cent were employed in the province of Quebec (excluding Hull), 17 per cent in Ontario (excluding Ottawa), 15 per cent in the Prairie provinces, 14 per cent in the Atlantic provinces, and nine per cent in the Pacific region.

Although some 50 departments and agencies hired students last summer, six departments provided nearly 60 per cent of summer jobs: Statistics Canada, Environment Canada, National Defence, National Health and Welfare, Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Canada Post Office.

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Pour publication
For release | March 30, 1972

72-10

Canada received 121,900 immigrants in 1971, a decrease of 25,813 or nearly 18 per cent from 1970, Manpower and Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey announced today.

"The decline in immigration in 1971 reflects reduced employment opportunities in Canada because of economic conditions," said Mr. Mackasey. "Strong economic conditions in most of western Europe were also a factor in reducing emigration from that area."

The United States, for the first time, was the major source country in 1971, contributing 24,366 persons or 20 per cent of the total immigration movement. The flow of immigrants from Britain fell to 15,451, a decrease of 11,046 or 41.68 per cent from the preceding year.

Other major source countries were:

	1971	Percentage	1970	Percentage
Portugal	9,157	7.51	7,902	5.34
Italy	5,790	4.75	8,533	5.77
India	5,313	4.36	5,670	3.83
Hong Kong	5,009	4.11	4,509	3.05
Greece	4,769	3.91	6,327	4.28
Philippines	4,180	3.42	3,240	2.19
Trinidad-Tobago	4,149	3.40	4,790	3.24
Jamaica	3,903	3.20	4,659	3.15

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Ontario attracted 64,357 immigrants or 52.8 per cent. Quebec was second with 19,222 or 15.8 per cent; British Columbia ranked third, receiving 18,917 or 15.5 per cent; Alberta was fourth with 8,653, or 7.1 per cent; and Manitoba fifth, receiving 5,301 or 4.4 per cent. The breakdown for the other provinces shows that 1,426 or 1.17 per cent settled in Saskatchewan and 819 or 0.67 per cent were received by Newfoundland. The Maritime provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shared 3,022 or 2.48 per cent, while the Yukon and Northwest Territories totalled 183 or 0.15 per cent.

The majority of immigrants - 97,128 (79.7 per cent) - were under 35. The total was almost equally divided between the sexes, 60,445 male and 61,455 female.

The 1971 movement added 61,282 persons to the labour force, compared with 77,723 the previous year. The remainder were dependents of immigrants, or close relatives sponsored by individuals already in Canada.

Among those intending to work in Canada, 16,307 were in the professional and technical category and 3,464 in the management field. Other occupations included 9,909 clerical; 2,486 commerce and finance; 6,387 in service industries; and 16,166 in manufacturing and construction. Labourers numbered 1,324.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS, 1946-1971

DISTRIBUTION BY SOURCE AREA

SOURCE AREA		1946-1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
EUROPE	Number	2,248,515	159,979	120,702	88,363	75,609	52,031
	%	83.32	71.78	65.61	54.70	51.19	42.68
AFRICA	Number	25,362	4,608	5,204	3,297	2,863	2,841
	%	0.94	2.06	2.82	2.04	1.94	2.33
ASIA	Number	92,802	20,740	21,686	23,319	21,170	22,171
	%	3.44	9.30	11.78	14.44	14.33	18.19
AUSTRALASIA	Number	33,362	6,179	4,818	4,414	4,388	2,906
	%	1.24	2.77	2.62	2.73	2.97	2.38
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA	Number	257,345	28,043	28,551	36,693	37,795	36,019
	%	9.54	12.58	15.52	22.72	25.59	29.55
SOUTH AMERICA	Number	29,085	3,090	2,693	4,767	4,943	5,058
	%	1.07	1.38	1.46	2.95	3.35	4.15
OCEANIA AND OTHER	Number	12,292	237	320	678	945	874
	%	0.45	0.10	0.17	0.42	0.63	0.72
TOTALS	Number	2,698,763	222,876	183,974	161,531	147,713	121,900
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100

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April 7, 1972.

72-11

A record 142,195 students, an increase of 38 per cent over 1970, were placed in employment last summer by Canada Manpower Centres, CMCs for Students and on-campus CMCs, Manpower and Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey announced today.

Of this total, 110,166 students, or 77 per cent, were employed in the private sector; the balance, 32,029, were employed in federal, provincial and municipal departments and agencies.

"This record placement reflects the corporate responsibility of the private sector and the continued attempts to improve Canada Manpower services to the Canadian people," Mr. Mackasey said.

"The Department has had excellent co-operation, as it did in 1970, from the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in its successful 'Operation Placement' program."

The number of Canada Manpower Centres for Students was increased to 119 in 101 cities last summer to complement the services of 390 CMCs and on-campus CMCs. In 1970, 73 Canada Manpower Centres for Students operated in 66 Canadian cities.

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The Minister paid tribute to the "initiative and enterprise" of more than 400 students who manned "and responsibly carried out their duties" at these special CMCs for Students.

Mr. Mackasey also commended the public sector and private agencies "for their recognition of the role students can and did play" in the labour force.

A $260,000 comprehensive national advertising campaign to enlist the support of employers in developing jobs for students contributed to the record number of placements, Mr. Mackasey said.

Registrations through Canada Manpower Centres for Students, CMCs and on-campus CMCs totalled 524,918, an increase of 55 per cent over 1970.

The Minister stressed that the total registration figure does not accurately reflect the number of students who registered for employment "as a number of students registered at more than one Canada Manpower Centre."

Of the 524,918 registrations, 231,619 involved post-secondary students, an increase of 63 per cent over 1970. Secondary student registrations totalled 293,299, an increase of 49 per cent.

Placements by all Canada Manpower Centres in Ontario and Quebec were appreciably higher than in 1970. Placements in Ontario totalled 58,560, an increase of 58 per cent. In Quebec, placements totalled

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33,506, an increase of 35 per cent over 1970. Placements and increases in other regions were: Pacific, 12,313 - 38 per cent; Atlantic, 17,006 - 25 per cent; and Prairie, 20,810 - nine per cent.

In addition to referring students to employment in the public and private sectors, CMCs worked closely with other government departments to meet their manpower requirements in a number of programs directed to post-secondary and secondary students.

"The special Canada Manpower Centres for Students, as well as on-campus CMCs and local CMCs, acted as a focal point for information and referred students to special programs sponsored by the federal departments of Health and Welfare, National Defence and the Secretary of State," Mr. Mackasey said.

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Pour publication
For release May 1, 1972

SEP-25

Manpower and Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey announced today in the House of Commons that sponsors of Local Initiative Program projects "that have encountered delays for valid reasons beyond their control" will be allowed an extension in time until June 16 to complete these projects.

Mr. Mackasey said he wanted to make it clear that all projects will be held to the financial limitations of their contracts. The May 31 deadline will not be extended unless there are good reasons to justify it.

The LIP Program, which has produced some 92,000 jobs during the winter, has been allocated $50 million for municipal projects and $100 million for private ones, to alleviate unemployment and contribute to community betterment.

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Manpower and Immigration | Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

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Pour publication
For release May 3, 1972

SEP-24

Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces, proportionately hardest hit by unemployment, share more than 60% of the $150 million federal subsidies granted this winter under the Local Initiatives Program, according to figures released today by Bryce Mackasey, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, in conjunction with the publication of a preliminary listing of all projects approved under the program.

"It was anticipated at the outset that the major portion would go to areas where unemployment was highest," says Mr. Mackasey. "In all, more than 92,000 jobs were created under the program."

Quebec, where there were more than 233,000 unemployed in January, at the time of allocation of the grants, has received $39 million for privately sponsored projects and $24 million for those put forward by municipalities and endorsed by the provincial government.

The Atlantic region, where the unemployment rate was 12.9 per cent in January, has been awarded more than $22.5 million for private and $9 million for municipal initiatives.

Employment created directly through the Local Initiatives Program in the five-month period totals 38,473 jobs in Quebec and 21,613 jobs in the Atlantic region.

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Figures for the other parts of Canada are: 13,931 jobs ($23 million) for Ontario, 11,100 jobs ($19 million) for the Prairies, including the Northwest Territories and 7,440 jobs ($15.5 million) for the Pacific region, including the Yukon.

In addition to the $150 million Local Initiatives Program, the Department of Manpower and Immigration has been responsible for administration of two other major components of the $578 million "Canada Works" Special Employment Plan launched by the government of Canada last October:

A/ The Canada Manpower Training on the Job Program with a total budget of $50 million (more than 41,600 trainees).

B/ A $15 million extension to the regular Canada Manpower Training Program (an additional 13,000 trainees).

The under-25 age group has benefited most from the federal Local Initiatives Program according to a preliminary analysis conducted for the Department of Manpower and Immigration, responsible for the $150-million program.

The under-25 age group accounts for 48% of the men and women employed in non-construction projects, comparable to the relative number of young people seeking work. Some 50% of the men and 60% of the women had secondary education or better, above the average of other unemployed people.

The sample survey has also found that among the more than 92,000 persons directly employed on Local Initiatives projects across Canada, approximately 47% worked on construction projects. The Local Initiatives program began in November 1971 and terminates next May 31.

The preliminary study of the characteristics of persons employed under the Local Initiatives Program further found that 56% of construction workers and 66% of the men and 49% of the women in non-construction jobs were unemployed just prior to starting work under the program. It is also estimated that a substantial number of those employed when the program began, would have become unemployed due to seasonal layoffs or the temporary nature of their work.

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A few who would not otherwise have been working saw L.I.P. as an opportunity to augment inadequate family incomes. In fact, a significant majority of those surveyed came from households with incomes below recognized poverty lines -- nearly double the relative proportion of such households in the overall population.

Manpower and Immigration | Main-d'œuvre et Immigration
Canada Works | Au Canada, ça marche

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For release May 5, 1972
Pour publication

SEP-26

The Local Initiatives Program has received an additional injection of $30 million which will permit the most successful and effective projects to continue until September 30, Manpower and Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey announced in the House of Commons today.

"These additional funds reflect the community initiative and government response to the concept of the program", the Minister said. "Many of the projects have not only created jobs but provided worthwhile services to the community as a whole."

The program, originally funded at $100 million and later increased by $50 million, has provided some 92,000 jobs across the country.

No new projects will be launched with the additional funds.

"The monies will be allocated to those successful projects which have not only demonstrated their worth in terms of job creation but have provided a needed local service or contributed significantly to the quality of life in the community", Mr. Mackasey said.

Projects which are to receive a two-week extension to June 16, as announced May 1, by the Minister, will not be eligible for new grants. This extension was allowed to ensure the completion of projects primarily of a construction nature.

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Pour publication

Date
Sujet July 24, 1972.

72-20

Summer employment for student applicants at Canada Manpower Centres has increased by more than 20 per cent from this time last year, Manpower and Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey said today.

Up to the end of June, some 90,200 students had been placed in summer jobs by both regular and special student Canada Manpower Centres. The increase is reflected in all regions except Quebec where there is a slight decline in placements from last year.

Student registrations at Canada Manpower Centres show an increase of 11 per cent over applications received at the same time last year. At the end end of June CMCs had recorded almost 286,500 student registrations.

More students have registered with CMCs in all regions except the Atlantic where figures are about the same as at the end of last year.

"The statistics give us an indication of the student job situation at Canada Manpower Centres but should not be considered a measure of the total number of students employed or unemployed. Many young people find employment by other means, some register at more than one Centre, and others register but do not advise us if they find a job on their own," Mr. Mackasey said.

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oject

December 6, 1972
72-33

Date
Sujet

"The $500 million Direct Employment Programs announced earlier this morning by the Minister of Finance and myself included a $90 million allocation for the LIP and Training on-the-Job Program which will not only greatly contribute to the reduction of winter unemployment, but will also help to develop, on a long-term basis, the new ideas and techniques these programs have generated."

This statement was made by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras when he announced to-day the expansion of those portions of the over-all Direct Employment Program administered by his department. This expansion adds $80 million to the Local Initiatives Program and $10 million to the Training on-the-Job Program.

The addition of this $90 million for LIP and TOJ represents a total allocation of $215 million for job creation this winter compared with $120 million for the corresponding period last year. It is estimated that more than 125,000 jobs or 510,000 man-months of employment will be created during the life of the programs.

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"We have many applications on hand and I have directed my officials to process them and put these new funds into circulation as quickly as possible. In addition, I have directed that about $10 million be set aside for innovations currently under study, which, I hope, will give more flexibility and new dimensions to LIP. In this connection I am discussing with my officials several interesting variations for a concerted attack on the unemployment problem.

"We will look at such ideas as marshalling the entrepreneurial skills and talents of the private sector toward community betterment, obviously on a non-profit basis. Another idea I would like to explore is assistance to unemployed persons in forming co-operative, non-profit organizations for the purpose of providing, on a fee basis, needed community services. I hope to have a more definitive statement concerning these innovations within a few weeks, but in the meantime the bulk of the funds will be used to finance the regular applications which are flowing into the department from private sponsors and municipal governments.

"We know there is a lot of pressure on the government these days from certain groups for continued funding, and we will be studying ways and means of assisting them, either directly or by recommending alternate sources.

"As the new Minister of Manpower and Immigration I intend to do everything in my power to develop, as quickly as possible, not only the additional measures necessary to bridge the severe winter months ahead, but also to come up with the answers to the middle-term questions, i.e., one- to two-year requirements, and then the longer term possibilities of job creation," Mr. Andras continued.

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The Minister invited employers, large and small, to participate in the Canada Manpower Training-on-the-Job Program which last year produced more than 42,000 new jobs with more than two-thirds of the trainees gaining permanent employment.

"The CMTJP formula enables employers to hire trainees in preparation for projected expansion," the Minister said, "and provides trainees with an opportunity to develop valuable and transferable skills."

Complete details on both LIP and CMTJP can be obtained through all of the 390 Canada Manpower Centres of the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

- 30 -

Ottawa, December 6, 1972.

Notes for a Press Conference

Mr. Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration

Local Initiatives Program 1972-73:

Original allocation:	$ 85,000,000
Added today:	$ 80,000,000
Sub-total:	$165,000,000
Estimated Number of Jobs:	95,000
Estimated man-months of employment:	350,000

Canada Manpower Training-on-the-Job 1972-73:

Original allocation:	$ 40,000,000
Added today:	$ 10,000,000
Sub-total:	$ 50,000,000
Estimated Number of Jobs:	40,000
Estimated man months of employment:	160,000

Program Totals:

Allocations, from $125,000,000 to $215,000,000

New money allocated: $90 million

Estimated total jobs to be created - 135,000

Estimated man-months of employment to be created - 510,000

Objectives:

1- To create jobs.

2- To provide skills of continuing and transferable value.

3- To improve community services, quality of life, encourage imagination and initiative amongst Canadians.

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4- To encourage projected employer expansions.

CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING-ON-THE-JOB

New opportunity for the employer: The new injection of funds into the CMTJP program will permit Canadian employers to increase their participation in a shceme which was labelled "the most successful part of the (1971-72) special federal plan to cut unemployment."

Canadian employers, taking advantage of the incentives of the program (partial reimbursement of wages of the trainees), will be able to hire trainees in preparation for projected expansion and will be in a position to channel more of their own funding in the planned expansion.

A skill and a future for the employee: Several thousand additional Canadians will have the chance to develop valuable skills and talents leading to rewarding career opportunities. Last year, CMTJP produced more than 42,000 new jobs with more than two-thirds of the trainees gaining permanent employment.

Trainees under CMTJP are just like other employees and receive the same wage rates and fringe benefits.

Program dates: The program began December 1, 1972 and all project applications must be received by December 31, 1972. Trainees must be on the job no later than March 31, 1973.

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Reimbursement for employers: Employers qualifying under the program will receive 75 per cent of the trainee wage costs during the first half of the training period and 50 per cent of the wage costs during the last half. Maximum reimbursement payable to employers under the program is $118 per trainee per week.

The role of the CMC: CMTJP, as well as LIP, are administered by more than 390 Canada Manpower Centres of the Department of Manpower and Immigration throughout Canada where advice and assistance can be obtained on both programs.

LOCAL INITIATIVES PROGRAM

New dimension: The additional money will not only permit the launching of a larger number of regular LIP projects but will also give increased flexibility and a new dimension to the Local Initiatives Program through the possibility of adding some or all of the following elements:

A/ LIP for the private sector: These projects would be non-profit making, in the public interest and unrelated to the normal production or service sold by the business. This idea results from the suggestions of businessmen who have expressed a desire to undertake community projects in the public interest using their plant, equipment and managerial time with assistance from LIP for wages (and overhead) of workers hired from the unemployed. Such projects could be of particular help to businesses that are faced with seasonal layoffs.

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B/ LIP for potential self-sufficient entrepreneurs: This fascinating concept has been requested by a number of regular individual LIP project sponsors.

The basic idea is that LIP would make contributions towards the capital cost of a project as well as financing the wage bill. These projects might also be permitted to retain earnings for future development.

Projects in this category would have to be non-competitive with local firms, and the sponsors should have demonstrated skills and a potentially viable idea.

A good example of this type of project would be a co-operative business organization, run on a non-profit basis, for the purpose of providing needed community services. Another example might be the construction and operation of a medical clinic in a remote area.

The underlying concept of this type of project would be that a price must be charged for the goods produced or services provided; projects would also be organized and managed by the unemployed themselves.

Progress report: Applications are flowing in at an increasing rate; their value having risen from $64.7 million on November 8 to $250 million on December 4.

Announcements on approved LIP projects are currently being made locally and regionally across the country.

A preliminary analysis of the types of projects indicates the following percentage breakdown: social services (30%), construction (25%), sports and recreation (20%), arts and culture (10%), with the remainder being for research, education, information, health, etc.

... 5

Program dates: The program officially began December 1, 1972, and all project applications must be received by December 31, 1972.

General: New project applications are generally better prepared than last year, reflecting the experience gained from the 1971-72 program. This year the controls are tighter, the criteria are clearer, and the monitoring and auditing will be stepped-up and refined.

Last year's program had a minimal number of projects that did not meet their stated objectives satisfactorily. Of 5,700 approved projects, only five cases of fraud have been recorded and only four projects have been terminated by the Department owing to mismanagement by the project sponsor.

N.B. For additional information, call 996-0261

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Pour publication

December 8, 1972

Date

72 - 35

Sujet

A total of 174,709 students were placed in employment through all Canada Manpower Centres last summer, an increase of some 32,500 over the numbers places in 1971, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

A record 130,000 students, or 75 per cent, found employment through 137 special Canada Manpower Centres for Students, more than double the 63,000 placed by the 119 CMCs for Students operating in the summer of 1971.

Placements by region for both secondary and post-secondary students were: Atlantic, 16,452; Quebec, 35,287; Ontario, 74,597; Prairie, 34,271; Pacific, 14,102.

Forty per cent of the total Canadian student labour force registered for summer employment with the special centres, compared with 25 per cent in 1971. The 376,000 secondary and post-secondary students registred at CMCs compares with 212,000 in 1971, representing a 77 per cent increase in registrations.

"The special Centres were staffed by 500 students really committed to helping their fellow students find summer jobs," Mr. Andras said. "Their

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dedication was reflected in the greatly increased number of placements."

"The involvement of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the co-operation of the business and civic community at the local level were also major factors in last summer's successful record of student employment," the Minister said.

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March 8, 1973

Date
Sujet

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73-4

A total of 196 Canada Manpower Centres for Students are scheduled to open for the summer, commencing in the month of April, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said today.

These student centres will be staffed by 879 young people who will assist students in finding summer work.

Last summer 137 student CMCs placed 130,000 students in summer employment, or 75 per cent of all students placed through Canada Manpower Centres.

"With the continuing influx of students into the labour market each summer, we are increasing our efforts to ensure that every student has access to summer employment," Mr. Andras said.

"We are enlisting the support of trade and professional associations and major industrial employers to encourage their continued co-operation and active participation in providing job opportunities for students."

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CMCs for Students act as focal points within communities for the development of job opportunities and student placements. The Centres also provide a facility for distributing information on all aspects of federal government programs for students.

Between now and the opening of the special student Centres, all applications for summer employment and requests for information should be directed to the nearest Canada Manpower Centre.

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Date
Sujet

April 3, 1973

73-6

Canada received 122,006 immigrants in 1972, a minimal increase of 106 people (0.1 per cent) over 1971, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

"This is the first time since 1967 that immigration has shown an increase," Mr. Andras said. "It is mainly the result of the special Ugandan-Asian expellee movement which accounted for 5,021 newcomers and the approval of landed immigrant status for approximately 35,000 non-immigrant visitors who had made applications for entry over the last two or three years."

There has been a general decline in immigration since 1967 when 222,876 entries were recorded. In 1968, immigration totalled 183,974; in 1969 - 161,531; 1970 - 147,713; 1971 - 121,900.

The United States for the second consecutive year was the major source country in 1972, providing 22,618 immigrants (18.5 per cent), a decrease of 1,748 over the previous year; it was followed by Britain with 18,197, (14.9 per cent), compared with 15,451 in 1971.

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Major source countries were:

	1972	Percentage of Total Movement	1971	Percentage of Total Movement
United States	22,618	18.5	20,870	20.0
Britain	18,197	14.9	15,451	12.7
Portugal	8,737	7.2	9,157	7.5
Hong Kong	6,297	5.2	5,009	4.1
India	5,049	4.1	5,313	4.4
Uganda	5,021	4.1	149	.1
Italy	4,608	3.8	5,790	4.7
Greece	4,016	3.3	4,769	3.9
Philippines	3,946	3.3	4,180	3.4
Jamaica	3,092	2.5	3,903	3.2

Ontario led the provinces in attracting immigrants, with 63,805 (52.3 per cent). British Columbia replaced Quebec in second place with 20,107 (16.5 per cent). Quebec received 18,592 (15.2 per cent); Alberta, 8,390 (6.9 per cent); Manitoba, 5,262 (4.3 per cent); and Saskatchewan, 1,511 (1.2 per cent). The Maritime provinces - Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island - shared 3,348 (2.7 per cent), and the Yukon and Northwest Territories received 305 (0.3 per cent).

The number of immigrants added to the labour force dropped to 59,432, compared with 61,282 in 1971. Of this total, 15,389 (25.9 per cent) were in the manufacturing, mechanical, and construction categories; 15,262 (25.7 per cent) were classified as professional and technical; 8,549 (14.4 per cent) in clerical; 6,575 (11.1 per cent) service and recreation; 4,368 (7.4 per cent) managerial; and 2,460 (4.1 per cent) in commerce and finance.

There were 60,070 males and 61,936 females in the 1972 immigration movement. The majority of immigrants, 96,916 (79.4 per cent), were under 35 years of age.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS, 1946-1972

DISTRIBUTION BY SOURCE AREA

SOURCE AREA		1946 - 1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
EUROPE	NUMBER	2,408,494	120,702	88,363	75,609	52,031	51,293
	%	82.4	65.6	54.7	51.2	42.7	42.0
AFRICA	NUMBER	29,970	5,204	3,297	2,863	2,841	8,308
	%	1.0	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.3	6.8
ASIA	NUMBER	113,542	21,686	23,319	21,170	22,171	23,325
	%	3.9	11.8	14.4	14.3	18.2	19.1
AUSTRALASIA	NUMBER	39,541	4,818	4,414	4,388	2,906	2,148
	%	1.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.8
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA	NUMBER	285,388	28,551	36,693	37,795	36,019	31,836
	%	9.8	15.5	22.7	25.6	29.6	26.1
SOUTH AMERICA	NUMBER	32,175	2,693	4,767	4,943	5,058	4,309
	%	1.1	1.5	3.0	3.4	4.2	3.5
OCEANIA AND OTHER	NUMBER	12,529	320	678	945	874	787
	%	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
TOTALS	NUMBER	2,921,639	183,974	161,531	147,713	121,900	122,006
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ject

April 9, 1973
Post-Secondary Students
Summer Work

Date
Sujet

73-8

Ninety-one per cent of post-secondary students who sought summer work in 1972 were successful in finding a job for at least part of the summer, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said today.

Employed post-secondary students held jobs for an average of 12 weeks and their earnings averaged $1,125 compared with $1,020 in 1971. Savings from summer earnings averaged $595, up from $535 in 1971.

The average earnings of male students rose from $1,170 in 1971 to $1,295 in 1972, while those for female students rose from $700 to $780.

The average gross earnings of students entering universities were $1,205 while those of students entering community colleges were $940.

These findings are based on a survey conducted by the Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with the Canadian universities and community colleges. Twenty thousand students at 64 Canadian universities and community colleges took part in the survey.

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Of the 501,800 students enrolling at post-secondary institutions in the fall of 1972, 65 per cent enrolled at universities or teachers' colleges, and 35 per cent at community colleges.

Male students had more success in finding summer work than female students. Only seven per cent of male post-secondary students were unable to find work, compared to 12 per cent of female students. The highest unemployment rate was among female students entering community colleges - 22 per cent were unable to find work. The lowest unemployment rate, five per cent, was among male students entering universities.

Unemployment was lowest in Prince Edward Island (three per cent), Manitoba (four per cent) and Alberta (four per cent). Quebec's post-secondary student unemployment rate of 16 per cent and Newfoundland's of 14 per cent were the highest across Canada.

The average number of weeks which a student worked varied directly with the type of institution which he or she attended in the previous academic year. Students previously attending universities worked an average of 14 weeks while those previously attending community colleges worked an average of 12 weeks. Those attending high schools worked an average of nine weeks.

Of those students who started their summer jobs in May or earlier, more than three-quarters worked more than 12 weeks. Of those who started their jobs in June, only 16 per cent worked more than 12 weeks.

Sixty per cent of the students who found work in 1972 did not desire additional weeks of work. On average, students who did desire more employment wanted an additional five weeks of work.

Government Publications

Office of the Minister
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Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate June 18, 1973
bject 73-12

Date
Sujet

The Honourable Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration introduced a Bill in the House of Commons today designed to achieve the following purposes: To allow an opportunity to persons in Canada to regularize their immigration status; to eliminate existing and possible back-logs of cases before the Immigration Appeal Board, and modify the appeals system for the future.

The Bill will provide a once-and-for-all opportunity for people who do not have landed immigrant status and who were in Canada as of November 30, 1972, and have remained here since that date, to apply for landed immigrant status provided they register within 60 days of proclamation of the Bill. Unsuccessful applicants will have full rights of appeal to the Immigration Appeal Board. Those who do not take advantage of this opportunity to regularize their status will forgo this last opportunity to apply within Canada for permanent residence and will lose future appeal rights.

The November 30, 1972 date takes into account the position of those visitors who were in Canada or who had made travel arrangements to come when the announcement was made on November 3 revoking the right to apply for landed immigrant status within Canada. They, too, are eligible under the Bill to make an application.

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Significant changes in the appeals system would:

1. limit the right to appeal a deportation order to persons seeking admission at ports of entry who have been issued immigrant or non-immigrant visa overseas; to landed immigrants; and to persons having a valid claim to refugee status or Canadian citizenship;
2. provide for a system for dealing with unsubstantiated claims to refugee status or Canadian citizenship;
3. provide for the appointment of sufficient temporary Board members to clear up the appeals backlog;
4. make permanent provision for the appointment of up to seven additional Immigration Appeal Board members;
5. enable individual Appeal Board members to determine appeals until the backlog is cleared.

The mounting Immigration Appeal backlog has reached serious proportions, with 17,472 persons having appeals pending as of June 1, 1973. This situation is largely due to the fact that deportation Appeal rights, while primarily intended for immigrants, have been exercised to an overwhelming degree by visitors.

"The new legislation reflects the government's recognition of the need to update this aspect of the immigration process," Mr. Andras said.

The Minister recognized that there are many people in Canada without landed immigrant status, some of whom have been here for years, who will lose their future right of appeal under this legislation. The Bill, therefore, provides a final opportunity to these people to come forward and apply to have their status adjusted with retention of their appeal rights. Mr. Andras said that persons in this situation should contact their nearest Canada Immigration

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Centre for advice and assistance within 60 days of proclamation of the Bill.

For those who register, the Bill provides exemption from prosecution for the manner in which they came in or remained in Canada.

These applications will be assessed on such factors as length of residence in Canada, family relationships, employment record and the existence of compelling compassionate circumstances.

Those who will be ineligible for the adjustment program include seasonal workers and students under contractual obligation to return home and holders of Minister's permits.

The Bill does not affect the appeal rights of those to whom Canada has some established obligation - such as landed immigrants and refugees. The Bill leaves the appeal rights of these groups intact. Furthermore, the new legislation does not alter the appeal rights of visa holders upon their initial admission to Canada. These are the people to whom Canada has made a commitment by issuing a visa abroad.

Nor does it affect the present right of Canadian citizens to appeal to the Board a refusal of the Department to admit their dependants.

The Bill will also provide a legal basis for fulfilling the obligations which Canada accepted in acceding in 1969 to the United Nations Convention relating to the status of refugees which, in brief, provides protection for most refugees against deportation to countries where they would be subject to persecution.

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The introduction of this legislation marks the culmination of measures taken to correct the defects in the current system of dealing with immigration appeals.

Last June the government initiated a broad administrative program to review the cases of persons awaiting the hearings of immigration special inquiries and appeals. To carry out this review the department's field strength was increased by 260 persons. To date, 17,433 persons have been eliminated from the special inquiry backlog.

As a further corrective measure, the right of visitors to apply for landed immigrant status within Canada was revoked in November. The new Bill now provides most people remaining in Canada since November 30, 1972, with the opportunity to regularize their status.

In addition, since the beginning of this year, non-immigrants intending to visit more than three months must register with an immigration officer and those wishing to enter employment of any duration must obtain an employment visa.

Because of the revocation of the right of visitors to apply for landed immigrant status in this country, nine new immigration offices have been opened in the United States, a major source of immigrants. Arrangements are under way to expand immigration services in Africa, Asia and South America.

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For additional information call 992-9230.

NOTE: This text represents additional details with regard to the Bill to amend the Immigration Appeal Board Act, and reflects the views of Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

OBJECTIVES OF THE BILL:

The objectives of the Bill are to allow certain people who do not have landed immigrant status but can prove that they were in Canada as of November 30, 1972, and have remained here, a period of 60 days following proclamation of the Bill in which to apply to regularize their status; to eliminate the backlog of immigration appeals now confronting the Immigration Appeal Board; to enable the Appeal Board to hear appeals on a current basis thereafter, and to place the immigration appeal system on a more equitable basis through the elimination of existing loop-holes.

REASONS FOR INTRODUCTION OF THE BILL:

The present Immigration Appeal Board Act, which came into force November 13, 1967, established the Immigration Appeal Board as an independent agency, with full authority to make binding decisions on immigration appeals. Appeal rights, under the Act, are enjoyed by every person who is ordered deported from Canada for any reason and by Canadian applicants for sponsored dependants.

The experience of the last five years, however, clearly demonstrates that visitors and illegal entrants have been the main beneficiaries of the 1967 Act - indeed, they have been responsible for more than 90 per cent of the appeals received by the Immigration Appeal Board. The Appeal Board, under existing legislation, has only been able to handle an average of about 100 appeals per month. Visitors and illegal entrants have steadily pushed appeal volumes beyond this level - in recent months, the Appeal Board has been receiving more than 1,000 appeals per month. The result has been an increasing number of persons in the backlog which, as illustrated below, has now reached serious proportions.

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Date	Appeal Backlog
January 1, 1969	200
January 1, 1970	1,700
January 1, 1971	4,750
January 1, 1972	8,081
January 1, 1973	11,875
June 1, 1973	17,472

If no action were taken to correct this situation, many persons who now submit an immigration appeal would have to wait up to two decades before their appeals were heard by the Board.

Two fundamental aspects of the immigration appeal system are the limited operational capacity of the Immigration Appeal Board; and the presence of serious loop-holes in the system which confer substantial benefits upon appellants without regard to the merit of their appeals. The key provision is that which allows overseas visitors who submit appeals to stay in Canada pending the hearing of their appeals. This has made it particularly attractive for aliens determined to emigrate to Canada in spite of the fact that they did not meet Canada's immigration requirements. These aliens would enter Canada as visitors; submit applications for landing; proceed to an immigration inquiry if unsuccessful in their applications; and appeal to the Immigration Appeal Board if a deportation order resulted from the inquiry. This procedure allowed them to remain in Canada pending the resolution of all these proceedings, and they soon discovered that the length of time it took to complete the process had a direct and important bearing on their prospects of gaining landed status on compassionate and humanitarian grounds.

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This provision has benefitted overseas visitors who are ordered deported and submit appeals. They are also allowed to stay in Canada pending the hearing of their appeals. Thus, while waiting for their appeal hearings, persons who are not legally admissible are effectively allowed to make the visits that have been refused.

This situation is tending to undermine not only the integrity of the appeal system, but also the basic features of Canada's immigration program. It is aiding those who are determined to bypass Canada's overseas immigration offices and to circumvent Canada's immigration selection criteria. The implications of this aspect of the appeal system for Canada's immigration program have become particularly acute since revocation of the visitor applicant for landing procedure and introduction of the non-immigrant registration and employment visa system.

Under existing legislation, the removal of aliens from Canada is achieved by deportation; deportation orders bestow appeal rights upon recipients; and the exercise of appeal rights, by overseas "visitors", allows appellants to remain in Canada until their appeals are resolved. In other words, existing deficiencies in the appeal system could defeat the whole purpose of the government's new immigration measures.

SCOPE AND NATURE OF PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

The amendments contained in the Bill fall into three distinct categories. The first category consists of an amendment that gives people who did not have landed immigrant status in Canada as of November 30, 1972, and who have remained since that date, an opportunity to regularize their status with retention of appeal rights. The second category consists of a series of permanent amendments to the Immigration Appeal Board Act (IABA) to prevent a recurrence of the situation in which the Immigration Appeal Board now finds itself. The third category consists

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of temporary amendments to deal with the current backlog of the Appeal Board.

The Bill gives many people who do not have landed immigrant status but who could prove that they were in Canada as of November 30, 1972, a period of 60 days following proclamation of the Bill in which to apply to remain permanently. Criteria to determine whether such persons should be allowed to remain will take into account such factors as the length of residence, family relationships, financial stability, employment record, and the existence of compelling compassionate circumstances. For those who register, the Bill provides exemption from prosecution for the manner in which they came in or remained in Canada. Those who do not come forward to regularize their status during this adjustment program will have forgone this last opportunity to apply for permanent residence in Canada, will lose future appeal rights and will be subject to deportation.

The main permanent amendments being proposed for changing the appeal system are:

(a) Provision for the appointment of up to seven temporary Immigration Appeal Board members for terms of up to two years;

(b) Provision for appointing two additional vice-chairmen from among permanent members which could enable panels to be established in Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver; (one already exists in Toronto)

(c) Modification of existing deportee appeal rights so that in the future appeal rights will be confined to

i) persons seeking admission at a port of entry and who have been issued an immigrant or non-immigrant visa overseas,

ii) landed immigrants, or

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iii) persons having a substantial claim to refugee status, or to Canadian citizenship.

The principal effect of this modification of appeal rights is to withdraw these rights from persons who, in the future, are ordered deported at a port of entry unless they have an immigrant or non-immigrant visa; from all visitors who are ordered deported after admission to Canada for such violations as working illegally or committing a criminal offence; and from all persons who are in Canada illegally, excepting, of course, those who register and qualify for the adjustment status program.

(d) Introduction of a procedure for quickly disposing of appeals based on an unsubstantiated claim to refugee status, or to Canadian citizenship.

The main temporary amendments being proposed are the following:

(a) Pending elimination of the backlog of the Appeal Board, provision for the Governor-in-Council to appoint such additional temporary members as is considered necessary to enable the Appeal Board to eliminate its backlog at the earliest possible time;

(b) Pending elimination of the backlog of the Appeal Board, provision to enable individual Appeal Board members to determine appeals;

(c) A transitional provision that would guarantee current appeal rights to all visitors, illegal entrants, and other persons who are ordered deported after the Bill comes into force if formal steps leading to an inquiry had been taken prior to the first reading of the Bill.

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

February 21, 1974.
74-4

Date
Sujet

NEW IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

New immigration regulations linking the entry of unsponsored immigrants more closely to the needs of Canadian employers were announced to-day by Hon. Robert Andras.

At the same time, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration announced new measures to make it easier for families with adopted children and step or half brothers or sisters to come to Canada together.

Sponsored immigrants (wives, husbands, children and some other very close relatives of permanent residents of Canada) are not affected.

To qualify as an immigrant, anyone intending to join the Canadian labour force will now have to have some evidence of meeting a Canadian need. This evidence can take any one of three forms:

- a firm job offer from a Canadian employer;
- an occupation in which there are known to be persistent vacancies in the area of Canada to which he intends to move;
- at least one point of occupational demand in Canada for the occupation he intends to pursue.

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The jobs offered must be steady jobs and must meet locally prevailing conditions of work and wages. The applicant, to qualify for admission, also must be able to meet any provincial or other licensing requirements for the job.

The result of the change in regulations, Mr. Andras said, will be to reduce the number of cases in which people leave their homes to come to Canada only to be faced with no job, or a job not consistent with their education and training.

"In the case of nominated applicants," he said, "we have found that 53% of them could have entered without even one point for occupational demand - and that the unemployment rate for nominated applicants has been much higher than the rate for all immigrants. It seemed only humane to ensure that some means existed to bring about a better match between the flow of immigration and the needs of the Canadian labour market."

"The system is not rigid," he added, "because we have introduced a new indication of need in Canada, which we are adding to the assured employment (job offer) system which has existed for many years. Where there is no definite offer, but nevertheless we know, after consultation with the provinces, that a persistent long range shortage exists in a particular occupation in a particular part of Canada, I will designate that occupation as one for which a visa officer can award 10 units of assessment. That means that even if there is no general demand for doctors, a doctor who wants to go to an area with a designated shortage can be admitted."

The new regulations also provide sponsors and nominators must be at least 18 years of age.

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Pour publication

[Press Release]

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May 15, 1974

74-10

Date
Sujet

AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER AND FOREIGN WORKERS

This year Canadian workers will have priority over foreign temporary workers who have been used to supplement Canada's agricultural labour force, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras stated today.

"However, when Canadian workers are not available, second choice will be given to those workers who are part of organized and approved movements such as the Caribbean Seasonal Workers Program," said Mr. Andras.

"As a third choice, and only as a last resort, we will allow individual foreign workers with the proper employment visas to take work in cases where neither Canadian workers nor workers from the approved movements are available," Mr. Andras emphasized. "These workers will be subject to the same working conditions as apply to the Caribbean Program."

Special arrangements with countries traditionally supplying seasonal agricultural workers will assure Canadian employers of seasonal farm workers when Canadians are not available. These programs offer a labour supply that is virtually unlimited and can respond very quickly to sudden changes in labour market demand. Workers can be transferred readily between employers

subscribing to the program as demand dictates. The programs also provide safeguards preventing foreign temporary workers from being employed under unacceptable conditions.

"The movement of foreign temporary workers to Canada for the harvesting of farm crops will be closely controlled this summer," said Mr. Andras. "This will be done to avoid disruptive effects on the orderly management of national agricultural manpower programs in the 1974 harvest season.

"We will also do our utmost to protect those foreign seasonal workers, who are admitted into Canada, from abuses or from difficulties resulting from their employment in Canada during the harvesting season," added Mr. Andras.

"Immigration regulations make it mandatory that foreign temporary workers have an employment visa when they arrive at a port of entry, and without this visa they will immediately be sent back to their country of origin.

"Farmers knowingly employing foreign workers who are in Canada illegally will be subject to prosecution," Mr. Andras warned, adding that the department will have teams of investigators in the field this summer.

Farm pools and other programs

The Minister said that a number of steps, including the creation of Farm Labour Pools, will greatly assist harvesting operations for Canadian farmers and workers this year. The Department of Manpower and Immigration is co-operating with provincial and local authorities to establish these pools across Canada.

As announced earlier, the two and a half million dollar Farm Labour Pool program will bring much of the flexibility of the "temporary help agency" system to agricultural manpower supply. Located strategically across the country in agricultural areas, which will be identified shortly, these pools will be under the direction of Local Agricultural Manpower Boards. The pools will be composed of workers who can be quickly assigned or reassigned among employers as local growing and crop conditions require.

Mr. Andras emphasized that the pools were not the only innovations planned to increase Canadian participation in agriculture this summer.

"Our new Hostel Placement Service will provide information on agricultural employment opportunities to travelling youth in all locations where hostels are situated," he said. "In cases where employment in agriculture can be guaranteed for a minimum period of six weeks, students' transportation costs may be covered by the new Students' Mobility Program."

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For more information: 992-9230
or 996-0261

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[Press release]

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

Pour publication

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June 3, 1974.
74-12

Date
Sujet

APPOINTMENT OF B.M. Erb

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras today announced the appointment by the Public Service Commission of B. Malcom Erb as Director, Information Service, effective June 3.

Mr. Erb, 48, replaces Mr. Alan Duckett who has accepted a position with another department.

A native of Saint John, N.B., Mr. Erb had been Director of Public Relations, Public Service Commission, and brings to his new position many years of communications and public relations experience.

In 1942-43 Mr. Erb was a reporter with the Evening Times-Globe, Saint John. From 1943 to 1946 he served as an aircrew officer and later a public relations officer with the Royal Canadian Air Force in London, England.

He returned to the Evening Times-Globe in 1946 and the following year joined the Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa. He later became Assistant Director of Information Services, a position he held until 1958. During 1955 and 1956 Mr. Erb was also Editorial Consultant, Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects -- the Gordon Commission.

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In 1958 Mr. Erb became Director of Public Relations, Post Office Department, and up to 1972 was respectively Director of Information, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, (later to become the Department of Manpower and Immigration) Director of Communications, Treasury Board, Prices and Incomes Commission and Information Canada.

In 1972-1973, under the federal government's Biculturalism Program, Mr. Erb attended Laval University, Quebec City.

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June 10, 1974
74-13

Date
Sujet

RED DEER/ALBERTA - The newly established Canada Farm Labour Pool system was symbolically inaugurated today in Red Deer, Alberta by the Honourable Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

Canada Farm Labour Pools have been created by the federal government to provide localized agricultural manpower service where the need is greatest. Some 30 pools are currently being opened across Canada to meet this end. The opening of the Red Deer Canada Farm Labour Pool by Mr. Andras symbolizes these openings across the country.

The Red Deer Canada Farm Labour Pool is specifically designed to better organize the labour market in this area where there are agricultural labour shortages, particularly during peak harvest periods.

Farm Labour Pools will act as employment referral agencies for farmers seeking workers and agricultural workers seeking employment, thereby meeting labour shortages created by increasing competition for labour from other industries.

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Local Agricultural Manpower Boards (L.A.M.B.s) act in an advisory capacity and maintain continuous liaison with the pools. Mr. Lawrence Henderson is chairman of the Red Deer L.A.M.B.

The Red Deer pool manager, Mr. Ronald Didier, will be responsible for identifying the demand for seasonal, relief and permanent workers in this area, through contact with farm organizations and farmers.

Other responsibilities include recruiting and referring farm workers, and establishing wage rates, and criteria work and accommodation. The pool will, in certain cases, underwrite job familiarization for a period of up to four days.

If they wish, farmers who use a Canada Farm Labour Pool for manpower needs, may take advantage of its services to help with paperwork, such as that involved in making up payrolls, income tax and pension plan deductions.

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Pour publication

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June 17, 1974.

74-14

Date
Sujet

Mexico-Canada

In a further move to improve the functioning of the agricultural labour market, the Government of Canada today signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Mexico regarding the admission of Mexican seasonal agricultural workers into Canada.

The Memorandum, signed by Mexican Ambassador to Canada, Rafael Urdaneta and Canada's Manpower and Immigration Minister, Robert Andras, is a direct follow-up to the Second Canada-Mexico Ministerial Committee Meeting held in Mexico City last January.

Commenting on the agreement, Mr. Andras said "Although Mexican seasonal workers have been coming to Canada on an individual basis for many years, there was clearly a need to regulate this movement in a more formal way for two reasons. The first ties in with our newly established Canada Farm Labour Pools which are ensuring, in co-operation with Canada Manpower Centres, that sufficient agricultural workers are made available to farmers at the right time and in the right place.

JUN 24 1974
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

"The second reason is to make certain that the workers who are admitted to Canada to help harvest our crops receive fair payment for their work as well as adequate accommodation and equitable treatment."

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The Mexican movement will operate on a basis similar to the Caribbean Seasonal Workers Program. Together, these programs will provide Canadian employers with a virtually unlimited source of agricultural workers when Canadian workers are not available.

The Minister re-emphasized the priorities for agricultural hiring that he announced May 15: first choice - Canadian workers; second choice - workers from approved programs such as the Mexican and Caribbean programs; third choice - individual foreign workers who apply on their own. Responsibility for determining requirements under all three categories rests with Canada Manpower.

Only Mexican nationals, 18 years of age or older, recruited by the Mexican Government will be eligible to work in Canada under this program.

Mr. Andras said there is no quota set for the number of Mexican workers who will be allowed into Canada - rather, the numbers will depend on the demands made by farmers.

Most of the workers are expected to come to the agricultural region of Southwestern Ontario, with the remainder going to the western provinces.

Canadian farmers wishing to hire seasonal workers should place their orders as soon as possible with the nearest Canada Manpower Centre or one of the 32 Canada Farm Labour Pools across the country.

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For further information: 992-9230
996-0261-2-3

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June 21, 1974

74-15

Date
Sujet

OFY Projects Employ 27,289

The Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Robert Andras, stated today that 27,289 young people will have a total of 285,623 weeks of summer employment under the Opportunities for Youth Program.

In all, 3,880 projects have been approved for total direct project funding of $26,653,000 under the federal government program. Of these projects, 21 per cent involve social service work and 28 per cent the provision of recreational facilities and services. Other significant activity groupings are cultural and artistic 14 per cent, informational 6 per cent, environment 6 per cent, research 4 per cent, combination of the above and miscellaneous categories 21 per cent.

JUN 26 1974

A provincial analysis of projects is attached and illustrates the local importance of the various activities.

Opportunities for Youth is a federal government program and is part of Summer '74, the $66 million government program expected to provide direct and indirect employment for some 390,000 students this summer.

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For further information: 996-0261

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH

1974

APPROVED PROJECTS

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS BY TYPE

	SOCIAL SERVICE	INFORMATION	RECREATIONAL	CULTURAL ARTISTIC	ENVIRONMENTAL	RESEARCH	OTHER
OUNDLAND	17.3%	3.5%	45.5%	9.9%	10.4%	2.0%	11.4%
SCOTIA	19.0	3.5	20.5	14.5	5.0	1.5	36.0
CE EDWARD ISLAND	18.9	5.4	35.2	10.8	2.7	2.7	24.3
BRUNSWICK	24.7	2.2	23.6	8.4	5.1	4.5	31.5
EC	11.6	9.2	31.5	18.9	6.6	4.0	18.2
RIO	26.2	5.2	24.5	13.6	4.7	5.1	20.7
TOBA	29.1	4.2	19.6	12.2	5.3	2.6	27.0
RTA	25.9	7.4	25.9	12.9	3.8	5.9	18.2
ATCHEWAN	29.8	9.7	29.1	9.2	4.7	3.9	13.6
HWEST TERRITORIES	7.1	3.6	42.9	3.6	3.6	-	39.2
ISH COLUMBIA	21.8	5.7	24.2	16.6	6.0	3.6	22.1
N	57.1	-	-	-	-	-	42.9
TOTAL	21.2	6.4	27.6	14.3	5.6	4.1	20.8

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Pour publication

[Press releases]

Date June 26, 1974

Sujet 74-16

Departmental Services for Youth

An experimental project and a refocussing of present services to respond to the employment problems of youth were announced today by the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Robert Andras.

The project involves the creation of 15 pilot Youth Modules within selected Canada Manpower Centres across Canada. Target date for the opening of the Youth Modules is October 1, 1974.

In making the announcement, Mr. Andras stressed that the labour force in Canada is faced each year with the infusion of large numbers of young people, many of whom face unique employment difficulties.

"Each year more than 400,000 students become potential entrants to the labour force. Bridging the gap between school and work is a difficult task for many of these students. Often, they are not 'job ready' and have no particular career orientation. Because young people represent more than 50 per cent of the clients at many Canada Manpower Centres, their problems are a major concern to my department.

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"The Youth Modules project is one of a number of departmental plans to facilitate the entry of Canadian youth into the labour market. They will serve as a focal point and a catalyst for other career guidance projects that are already in operation or that are being developed for implementation in the near future. The department has considerable expertise in job search techniques and will intensify efforts to pass this knowledge on to students."

The Youth Modules will offer specialized services for young people, with emphasis on job placement, career counselling and testing, liaison with youth agencies and job-oriented youth information displays. Both the counselling service and the displays will expose the job hunters to available openings, career development prospects, job training and job mobility opportunities.

In addition to the printed word, other media will be used to 'deliver' relevant career information to young people. An audio-visual pilot project is being developed to assist in career planning, and a video-cassette presentation will be available to provide individuals or groups of job seekers with material on creative job search techniques.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration now provides career counselling and job placement services on campus at more than 70 post-secondary institutions across Canada. Over the past year, departmental officials have stepped up efforts to assist the university and college student, and standards of service have been developed and are being implemented.

Complementing the work of the Youth Modules, CMCs will work much more closely with guidance counsellors. Improved labour market and career counselling information will gradually be made available through Careers Canada and Careers Province, two publications that will describe more than 400 occupations, their

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entry requirements and future demand. "My department will be willing to co-operate with any province that wishes to make use of this material in its education system," said Mr. Andras.

Other innovative programs initiated by the department in co-operation with local government and community agencies have proven the value of an 'experimental' approach to the diverse problems of youth employment. In Quebec, the information gap between CEGEP students and their potential employers is being bridged by Project Contact, a project operated in close co-operation with the Quebec Chamber of Commerce.

In Toronto, the Youth Employment Service has addressed itself to the problems of youth unemployment. Currently associated with the department's Outreach program, the project was developed by local community organizations, and similar projects are under way in other cities across Canada.

Working with employers, determined efforts will be made to create more opportunities for young people to gain relevant first-hand practical experience.

"We are adopting a 'learning approach' to the changing requirements of youth employment in today's labour market," Mr. Andras said. "More must be done for young people if the department is to accomplish its objective of meeting the employment needs of all Canadians."

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For further information: 996-0261

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Pour publication

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July 2, 1974.
74-17

Date
Sujet

JOINT PRESS RELEASE ISSUED BY THE HONOURABLE ROBERT ANDRAS, MINISTER OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION, AND THE HONOURABLE JEAN COURNOYER, MINISTER OF LABOUR AND MANPOWER FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

A new Agreement to increase the availability and improve the quality of skilled manpower in the Province of Quebec was announced today by the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Robert Andras, and the Minister of Labour for the Province of Quebec, Jean Cournoyer.

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The two Ministers said that this Agreement will play a vital part in ensuring that skilled people are available to meet the demands of Quebec's growing economy.

The new Agreement replaces the existing one which was signed in 1967.

The rapid growth of industry in Quebec has necessitated a complete re-evaluation of manpower training and a substantial strengthening of co-operation between the Federal and Quebec Governments in this area. As well as benefitting the over-all economy of the province, the Agreement will offer Quebec workers an important opportunity to upgrade their earning power by offering them a more effective and comprehensive range of all types of training assistance.

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For example, adult trainees, who will be referred to colleges, high schools or vocational training centres in the province, will be exposed to a substantially wider range of testing and counselling services to direct them into the best possible areas of training to suit both their own needs and abilities as well as the requirements of the area where they live.

To ensure that effective planning for growing manpower needs can be carried out, the role of the Federal-Provincial Manpower Committee will be enlarged. This joint group of officials, representing both governments, will be given a stronger voice in setting priorities, not only for training to be provided in provincial institutions, but also for training conducted by employers. The funds available for this industrial training will give vital support to the industrial development strategies of the federal and provincial Governments.

The Agreement covers a two-year period and will support training and trainee allowances within the Province of Quebec. The actual amounts made available will be adjusted to compensate for possible increases in the cost of training. Additional funds may also be made available in response to emerging needs of the Quebec economy for trained workers.

The Federal Minister has further announced that all provinces and the territories have been invited to participate in the Canada Manpower Training Program and to enter into agreements similar to the one with Quebec.

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For further information: 992-9230
996-0932

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Press release

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July 3, 1974

74-18

Date
Sujet

Government Will Ensure Farmers' Seasonal Labour Needs

Countering uninformed claims of farm labour shortages this summer, Minister of Manpower and Immigration Robert Andras stated today that the present government programs virtually ensure that every farmer who plans to use additional help during the crop season will have all the temporary help he can use.

Local Canada Manpower Centres across the country are working closely with the newly established Canada Farm Labour Pools to ensure a steady flow of workers to help farmers harvesting this year's crops.

First source of labour, the Minister said, will be Canadians registering for this type of work, and the facilities of the Manpower Mobility Program will be made available at the local level to move workers to job locations.

Supplementing available Canadian workers, both adult and student, will be organized groups of seasonal workers admitted to Canada through the Caribbean and Mexican Seasonal Workers Programs and the European Student Program. These groups, under international arrangements between Canada and the foreign governments involved are brought in on the initiative of local Canada Manpower Centres to respond to area agricultural needs which cannot be met through the Canadian labour force.

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As a final recourse, and again based on local decisions made by Canada Manpower Centres, applications for employment visas from individual foreign workers can be approved.

In all cases, Canada Manpower Centres will be working closely with Canada Farm Labour Pools and Local Agricultural Manpower Boards. The latter establish wage and accommodation guidelines.

These foreign sources of farm labour, the Minister reiterated, will provide Canadian employers with a flexible and virtually unlimited source of agricultural labour when Canadian workers are not available.

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For further information: 992-9230
996-0261

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Press release

ate August 6, 1974 Date
bject 74-19 Sujet

Canada Manpower Consultative Service

Canadian employers and workers will receive increased federal assistance in manpower planning and in dealing with worker adjustment problems during industrial shutdowns or slowdowns, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

"The Canada Manpower Consultative Service (CMCS), which administers the Canada Manpower Adjustment Program, will be enlarged to provide more consultants to deal with manpower needs encountered during expansion and adjustment problems arising from social or economic pressures," said Mr. Andras. "In special cases, the CMCS will now be able to authorize up to 100 per cent of the incurred adjustment costs to be paid by the department for manpower adjustment planning."

Previously, the department could provide payment for up to only 50 per cent of incurred costs. Non-profit organizations could not participate in the program because of lack of funds, and consequently their workers could not benefit.

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"This broadening of our assistance will provide a much greater flexibility in the use of Manpower Assessment Incentive and Manpower Mobility Incentive Agreements by the Canada Manpower Consultative Service," Mr. Andras said.

"This will enable the CMCS to focus its attention as much on the prevention as on the cure of manpower adjustment problems," Mr. Andras added.

The CMCS, through its Canada Manpower Adjustment Program, provides a means of bringing together management and labour unions at the plant or industry level to plan for the suitable adjustment of workers affected by technological or other change. The CMCS also co-ordinates the application of all government programs and services that may be brought to bear on manpower adjustment problems.

"The program, which began in 1963, has been highly successful in reacting to manpower adjustment problems as they arise," said Mr. Andras. "With the expansion of the CMCS, we will now be able to place a greater emphasis on preventing dislocations, or easing the impact of change, through positive measures applicable not only to industry-wide situations but also to individual plants."

As a result of the wider terms of reference, the CMCS will now be able to include in agreements the study of other aspects such as job satisfaction, job enrichment, job barriers, and problems of work environment, all of which concern the world's industrialized nations.

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Since the program's inception, some 595,793 workers have been assisted under 742 assessment and mobility incentive agreements; 16 of these called for specific studies of a given industry. These studies have resulted in adjustment measures being developed to alleviate the distress of some 416,620 affected workers.

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For further information: 992-9230
996-0261

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August 28, 1974
74-21

Date
Sujet

Minister Announces Local Initiatives Program 1974-75

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras today announced that the federal government will sponsor the Local Initiatives Program again this winter.

The main objective of the program will be to counteract seasonal unemployment, especially in areas of Canada where it is most severe. Funding will be similar to that of the 1973-74 program, and Constituency Advisory Groups will again be created.

Application forms will be available in Canada Manpower Centres during the first week of September. The closing date for applications is the 1st of October 1974.

Further details of the program will be announced by Mr. Andras at a later date.

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For more information
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September 6, 1974.
74-22

Date
Sujet

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Settlement Services for Immigrants

"Many organizations providing settlement services to immigrants under federal grants slated to terminate before the end of September will be able to continue under a new Settlement Services Contract system," Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration and officials concerned with multiculturalism are reviewing 51 projects that provided various settlement services formerly funded by the Secretary of State Multicultural program. Some of these originated as Local Initiatives Projects. It has already been determined that 25 will be funded under the new arrangement and letters to this effect will go to project managers this week. Twelve are still under consideration. In some cases project officials were not available for discussion during the summer, in other cases there is a need to consult the provinces and in other cases additional information has been requested. Most decisions will be made within a week.

The review, which has been conducted by regional officials of the department in consultation with the project sponsors has also shown nine of the projects are not in immediate need of funds, seven have merged with other organizations or no longer provide direct services to immigrants.

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To qualify for a Settlement Services Contract, groups must provide direct services to immigrants for their settlement and adjustment into the community. Groups to be considered include non-profit organizations that provide for orientation, reception, counselling, placement and settlement of immigrants. Also included will be organizations that supply links with the community, technical, professional services and information-referral-interpreter services. In all cases these will be services other than those available at Canada Manpower and Immigration Centres.

The assistance already available at Canada Manpower and Immigration Centres will continue. This includes emergency financial aid pending first employment, job counselling and placement and occupational language training. The department is also increasing its efforts to ensure that individual immigrants receive the services they require for successful settlement.

"It is our intention to ensure that the appropriate level of adjustment and settlement services are provided in all parts of the country in a decentralized way - a way which enables local problems to be solved locally," said Mr. Andras.

"This comprehensive and rationalized approach, which has been requested for some time, means a closer collaboration with the provinces," said the Minister. "Because they are involved in social services, the provinces play a very important part in ensuring that immigrants become successfully established in their new communities."

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"It also means a more important role for volunteer agencies because they have the ability to operate in an informal and unstructured way in dealing with individual immigrants," said Mr. Andras. "They have a close and direct involvement with the immigrant community, and this is particularly effective in assisting the settlement and integration of immigrants."

Attached is a list of the 25 organizations for which funds have already been allocated. These total $424,150.

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For more information, call 2-9230.

PROJETS ACCEPTES ACCEPTED PROJECTS	Fonds accordés pour une période de 18 mois se terminant le 31 mars, 1976 * Funds allocated for 18 months ending March 31, 1976 *
Activities Information Centre, 913 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario.	$ 16,500
Bureau de la communauté chrétienne des Haitiennes de Montréal, 3878, rue St. Hubert Montreal, Que.	27,000
Centre for Spanish Speaking People, 107 Dupont Street, Toronto, Ontario. M5R LV4	30,000
Centre Social d'aide aux Immigrants, 4285 Boulevard Maisonneuve Ouest Montréal, Que.	27,000
Centro Organizzativo Italiano, 705A College Street, Toronto, Ontario. M6G IC2	22,500
Centro Portuguese de referencia e de Promacao Social 229 Rachel Street East Montreal, Que.	25,500
Chinese Free Interpreter and Information Centre, 23 Grange Road, Toronto, Ont. , , M5T LC3	27,000
Comité d'accueil aux Néo-Canadiens de Trois-Rivières, 3730, rue Nerre-Beauchemin Trois-Rivières, Que.	15,000
Downsview West Information Post, C/O The President, Mr. D. Nightingale, 9 Gosford Boulevard, Town House No. 8, Downsview, Ont. M3N 2G7	1,650

Eastminster Community Services, 310 Danforth Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. M4K IN6	$ 18,000
Hellenic* Canadian Community of the Island of Montreal, 2116 Boulevard Saint-Laurent, Montreal, Que.	12,000
Indian Immigrant Aid Services, 9 Boon Avenue, Toronto, Ont. M6E 3Z2	24,000
Information Centre for West Indians, 224 Cowan Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. M6K 2N6	15,750
Interpreter Information, Centre-Portuguese, 401 College Street, Toronto, Ont. M5T 1S9	22,500
Jewish Immigrant Aid Services of Canada (J.I.A.S.) 5151 Cote St. Catherine, Montreal, Que.	10,500
Korean Canadian Association 676A Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ont. M6G 1L2	13,500
Local Initiatives Project of the Hellenic Canadian Labour Association, 5150 Avenue du Parc, Montreal, Que.	18,000
Maison d'Haiti, 3553 St. Urbain No. 311, Montreal, Que.	21,000
Multi-Cultural Council of Windsor, and Essen County, 151 Elliot Street, Windsor, Ont. M9A 3R6	18,000

Neighbourhood Information Centre, 518 Barnington Avenue, Toronto, Ont. M4C 4Y9	$ 9,000
Portuguese Community Centre, 1678 Dundas Street West, Toronto, Ontario.	2,500 .
Silayan Filipino Community Centre, 518 Sherbourne Street, Toronto M4X 1K8	9,000
Social Services Council, 401 College Street, Toronto, Ont. M5T 1S9	4,500
West End Survey and Assistance Project, 757 Gladstone, Toronto, Ont.	22,500
Woodgreen Chinese Outreach Program, 835 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ont. M4M 1H9	11,250

* Subject in each case to possible modest upward revision at a future time depending on ability and improvement in the quality of services provided.

* Il est possible, dans chaque cas, qu'une revision future des projets apporte une hausse de l'octroi, tenant compte des services amiliorés ou accrus.

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Government Publications

Date
Sujet

September 9, 1974

74-23

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today that his department has been successful in meeting demands for farm labour up to the end of August. Placements since April total in excess of 70,000, of which some 10,000 have been placed through the new nationwide network of Canada Farm Labour Pools.

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Mr. Andras made his announcement prior to the annual meeting of the Canada Agricultural Manpower Committee to be held in Winnipeg on September 10. Federal and provincial government officials, as well as representatives from farm organizations, will be in attendance at the three-day sessions.

Recognizing that the critical period for temporary farm labour occurs during the harvest, after large numbers of students have returned to school, Mr. Andras emphasized that "my department is intensifying its efforts during the harvest period, utilizing the services of the Canada Farm Labour Pools and Canada Manpower Centres, and co-operating closely with the Unemployment Insurance Commission."

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"We are prepared to make every reasonable effort to recruit workers for farmers in this period, but it is imperative that farmers who have not already done so make their requirements known immediately by placing orders for workers at Canada Manpower Centres or Canada Farm Labour Pools. We will then be able to ensure that the harvest will be brought in."

Mr. Andras pointed out that "at long last the importance and dignity of farm work are being rightfully recognized and rewarded. Today more Canadians are considering work on farms than ever before, and wages and working conditions are improving. This is due, in no small way, to the pioneer work of Canada Farm Labour Pools and to the co-operation of employers and of the provincial and federal governments.

"To further guarantee that the crops will be harvested, my department is supplementing the Canadian labour force with temporary workers from other countries wherever Canadians are not available. Conditions governing the entry of these workers ensure that they receive pay and accommodation equal to those of their Canadian counterparts. Close to 4,500 offshore workers have been admitted into Canada so far this season.

"All possible sources of supply of Canadian workers have been tapped," Mr. Andras noted. "Students, housewives and native workers have made a tremendous impact on filling crucial seasonal manpower needs of farmers. Workers have been moved across Canada under the Canada Manpower Mobility Program and the federal-provincial Agricultural Manpower agreements. In this way improved planning and co-ordination have helped to stabilize the farm labour market for both workers and employers.

"The special efforts we have launched in 1974 and the high degree of co-operation we have received have created a quick and efficient employment service for the Canadian farmer. If the farmers ensure that their needs are known to us the success will continue throughout the harvest," Mr. Andras concluded.

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September 20, 1974
74-26

Date
Sujet

Allocation of L.I.P. Funds

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras today announced that $90,000,000 has been allocated to the 1974-75 Local Initiatives Program.

The formula for determining allocation of funds, Mr. Andras said, was based on "an exhaustive study" of all economic components.

"We were seeking to achieve a just and equitable formula concentrating on areas of greatest need," the Minister added.

"The allocation of limited funds has as its primary objective the meeting of the needs of unemployed persons in those parts of Canada where unemployment is most severe."

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The breakdown of L.I.P. funds is: Newfoundland, $7,409,000; Nova Scotia, $3,924,000; Prince Edward Island, $998,000; New Brunswick, $4,724,000; Quebec, $34,601,000; Ontario, $13,806,000; Manitoba, $1,797,000; Saskatchewan, $1,636,000; Alberta, $1,811,000; Northwest Territories, $511,000; British Columbia, $7,940,000; Yukon, $285,000. Administrative costs, including payments to Workmen's Compensation Boards and auditing expenses, make up the balance.

The Minister said that a minimum of $75,000 will go to each federal constituency "because even in seemingly affluent areas of employment there can be pockets of high unemployment."

"We examined the Statistics Canada estimates of labour force participation and unemployment for 41 economic regions in the country and for the constituencies within those regions. We did a similar study covering natives on reserves. We also made an independent estimate of clients registered for employment at our Canada Manpower Centres."

The Minister explained that funds are being distributed on the basis of the number of unemployed persons beyond a four per cent base rate of unemployment, subject to a minimum allocation of $75,000 in each constituency. "Having looked at the estimated unemployment totals," Mr. Andras said, "the entire amount available for L.I.P. was distributed equitably throughout the country." The effect of this is to provide approximately $262 per eligible unemployed person.

Mr. Andras referred to two examples of funding.

"If a constituency has an estimated winter unemployment rate of 10 per cent of a labour force of 23,156 persons, this means that the base rate of four per cent is exceeded by 1,383 persons or six per cent. This number multiplied by $261.95, the amount available per eligible unemployed, yields an allocation of $362,000, rounded to the nearest $1,000.

"Another constituency with an estimated unemployment rate of 3.5 per cent, 0.5 per cent less than the four per cent base rate, would receive the minimum allocation of $75,000 because, as I said earlier, there can be pockets of unemployment in certain affluent areas."

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Applications for L.I.P. are available at all Canada Manpower Centres and Job Creation Branch offices. The last date for submitting applications is October 7. Local citizen advisory groups will again be established in many parts of Canada to advise the Minister on the priorities to be accorded project proposals.

Projects are funded for periods of up to 26 weeks, with starting dates between December 1 and January 31. Some remote communities are permitted to begin projects earlier to meet local conditions.

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Date
Sujet September 30, 1974.
74-28

Canada admitted 104,089 immigrants during the first six months of 1974, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today. This is an increase of 33,256 or almost 47% more than the number admitted during the corresponding period of 1973 and an increase of 49,776 or 92% more than the same period of 1972.

Out of every ten immigrants admitted, four had their last permanent residence in countries in Europe while two had their residence in countries in North and Central America and the Carribbean and a further two in countries in Asia.

"The changing pattern of immigration", said Mr. Andras, "is evident from a comparison of arrival statistics for the first six months of 1972 with those for the first six months of 1974. The highest relative increase occurred among immigrants admitted from South America who numbered 1,956 in the first six months of 1972 and 6,505 in the corresponding period of 1974, an increase of 233%. By a similar comparison, immigrants from Africa increased from 1,391 to 4,596 or 230%, immigrants from South Asia increased from 2,751 to 7,620 or 177% and immigration from the Carribbean Islands increased from 4,019 to 11,082 or by 176%. Increases of over 100%

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were also apparent in immigration from Oceania and other Islands (147%) and from East and South East Asia (113%)."

The ten countries in which two thirds of all the immigrants were residing prior to emigrating to Canada include four in Europe and three each in North America and the Carribbean, and in Asia. These countries were:

	Number	% of total Immigration
Britain	16,089	15.5
United States	13,789	13.2
Portugal	8,774	8.4
India	6,272	6.0
Hong Kong	6,261	6.0
Jamaica	5,333	5.1
Philippines	4,145	4.0
Greece	3,127	3.0
Italy	2,752	2.6
Trinidad-Tobago	2,392	2.4
TOTAL	68,934	66.2

"The increasing mobility of people throughout the world" said Mr. Andras, "is demonstrated by the fact that of the 104,089 immigrants admitted to Canada in the first half of this year, 17,409 or 17% were born in a country other than the one they were residing in prior to immigrating here."

"Interest in immigration to Canada" Mr. Andras said "is at its highest post-World-War-II peak since 1957. Not only has there been a 47%

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increase in the numbers of immigrants coming to Canada in comparison to 1973 but the composition of the immigrant movement has changed with particular increases evident among those immigrants admitted because of family relationships especially from the developing countries".

Of the 104,089 immigrants admitted, 48,850 or 47% were admitted on the basis of family relationships to residents of Canada; 24,318 or 23% of the 104,089 immigrants admitted, were extended-family members, i.e., Nominated Relatives, of residents of Canada.

The continuing increased interest in immigrating to Canada is reflected in the number of applications received at Canadian Immigration offices abroad. During the first six months of 1974, 141,220 applications representing about 350,000 persons were received, an increase of 43% over the 98,658 received, in the same period last year. Of the 141,220 applications, 24,011 or 17% were from Sponsored Dependents of Canadian residents, 41,777 or 30% were from Nominated Relatives of Canadian residents and 75,432 or 53% were from persons applying independently. Comparable percentages for applications received during the first six months of 1973 were 17%, 28% and 55% respectively. Among World Areas, the greatest increment has occurred in Africa where applications received have increased by 94% over 1973, followed by Asia with a 57% increase and Europe and the Western Hemisphere both with increases of over 36%.

The increase in immigrant admissions to Canada can probably be traced to the attractive economic conditions in Canada in comparison to those in some other countries especially developing countries, the restrictions on the admission of persons introduced by some other receiving countries, and the

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favourable Canadian admission Regulations enjoyed by persons who have relatives in Canada.

Ontario continued to be the intended destination of over half of the immigrants admitted during the first six months of 1974. Quebec, which was the intended destination of under 14% of immigrants in the first six months of 1973 increased its percentage in the corresponding period of 1974 to 15.6% displacing British Columbia which showed a marginal decline to 15.4% of all immigrants admitted.

COMPARISON OF IMMIGRANT ARRIVAL STATISTICS
FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1974 SHOWING SAME
COUNTRY OF BIRTH AS COUNTRY OF LAST
PERMANENT RESIDENCE

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	C.L.P.R.	SAME C.O.B. AS C.L.P.R.	% WITH SAME C.O.B.
British Isles	16,713	12,702	76
Western Europe	6,164	3,929	64
Southern Europe	15,587	14,757	95
Northern Europe	865	707	82
Eastern Europe	2,594	2,499	96
EUROPE	41,923	34,594	83
AFRICA	4,596	3,297	72
Middle East	1,884	1,351	72
South Asia	7,620	6,962	91
East/South Asia	13,791	10,529	76
ASIA	23,295	18,842	81
AUSTRALASIA	1,295	741	57
U.S.A.	13,789	11,572	84
Caribbean	11,082	10,379	94
Central and Other North America	669	612	91
NORTH/CENTRAL AMERICA	25,540	22,563	88
Spanish South America	4,021	3,497	87
Portuguese South America	308	166	54
Other South America	2,176	2,119	97
SOUTH AMERICA	6,505	5,782	89
OCEANIA & OTHER ISLANDS	935	861	92
WORLD	104,089	86,680	83

COMPARISON OF CATEGORY OF IMMIGRANTS
ADMITTED TO CANADA DURING FIRST SIX
MONTHS OF 1974 BY WORLD AREA

WORLD AREA	SPONSORED	% of total	NOMINATED	% of total	SPONSORED & NOMINATED	% of total	TOTAL
EUROPE	8,675	21	10,516	25	19,191	46	41,923
AFRICA	662	14	1,526	33	2,188	48	4,596
ASIA	6,194	27	8,123	35	14,317	61	23,295
AUSTRALASIA	225	17	197	15	422	33	1,295
U.S.A.	3,799	28	605	4	4,404	32	13,789
CARIBBEAN	2,970	27	1,561	14	4,531	41	11,082
OTHER N. & C. AMERICA	254	38	40	6	294	44	669
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	7,023	27	2,206	9	9,229	36	25,540
SOUTH AMERICA	1,569	24	1,244	19	2,813	43	6,505
OCEANIA & OTHERS	184	20	506	54	690	74	935
WORLD	24,532	24	24,318	23	48,850	47	104,089

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Date October 7, 1974
Sujet 74-29

Community Employment Strategy

A team of senior officials from the Department of Manpower and Immigration is currently meeting with the provinces and territories, marking the beginning of a three-year developmental stage of the Community Employment Strategy, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

These discussions are a direct result of federal-provincial participation in the Social Security Review launched in April 1973 by the Minister of National Health and Welfare.

"My Department was given the responsibility for the development of the Community Employment Strategy which is, in essence, a long-term plan to combat the problems of the chronically unemployed," said Mr. Andras. Programs such as Local Initiatives, Opportunities for Youth, and the Local Employment Assistance Program are all of a short-term nature to deal with urgent and immediate problems of unemployment.

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"I believe that a long-term employment strategy is essential and should be developed simultaneously with our short-term efforts," the Minister said. "We must base this strategy on practical experience, thorough research and a critical evaluation of all current employment-oriented efforts of all levels of government."

The Minister explained that the necessary experience and knowledge will be gained through the operation of about 20 developmental community employment projects across the country, which would be subject to careful evaluation.

Developmental community employment projects would be aimed primarily at helping people who experience chronic and particular difficulty in finding and keeping regular employment, for example, the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, socially handicapped (including the unskilled), people with inadequate employment income who live in areas of chronic unemployment or underemployment, ex-inmates of mental or correctional institutions, and single parents who for a variety of reasons cannot find work outside the home.

Mr. Andras explained that differing conditions and problems in the provinces and throughout the many communities in Canada, together with the need to gain as much experience and information as possible, dictate that there be a great variety in the types of projects undertaken during the developmental period.

The Minister added that he has established a community employment strategy office within his Department to organize the efforts of the Federal Government during the three-year developmental phase. A group of experts drawn from within the Federal Government and outside will work closely with the provinces and the territories during the operation of the developmental project.

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For further information call: 996-0261

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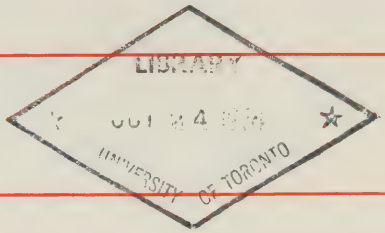
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October 11, 1974

74-32

Date
Sujet



Canada's special Immigration office in Santiago, Chile, which has been in operation since the coup in that country one year ago, will be retained "as long as it is needed," Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said today.

His statement followed a meeting Wednesday with the Secretary of State and representatives from various groups concerned with refugees from Chile.

Mr. Andras said he wanted "to make it clear that Canada will continue its present efforts to process applications from refugees who are still in Chile or who have fled to other countries, in accordance with the special provisions approved for assisting such persons."

The minister added that the department will be looking into allegations made by the group at the meeting with the Ministers, that certain Immigration offices abroad are not conforming to government policy in the administration of the special Chilean program.

"If necessary, corrective measures will be taken," Mr. Andras said.

The minister explained that since neither he nor the Secretary of State had had the opportunity to study the group's brief, he could not comment until it had been thoroughly reviewed. He added that when the review is completed another meeting will be held with the group.

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October 17, 1974
74-33

Date
Sujet

Successful Summer for OFY

Minister of Manpower and Immigration Robert Andras said today that the Opportunities for Youth program had enjoyed its most successful summer to date.

This year, 27,514 young people worked on 3,851 projects. All projects terminated on August 31, and project participants were required to submit a final report and evaluation of their projects.

"I am extremely pleased with the excellent accomplishments of young people in the Opportunities for Youth program across the country," commented Mr. Andras. "It is gratifying to see the benefits both to the individuals involved and the communities in which they worked."

Mr. Andras said, "although there are no extensions for funding for the projects, many OFY participants continue their work on a volunteer basis. Typical of these is a group of students who worked with severely mentally retarded children at the Ongwanada Hospital in Kingston. Their 'Project Stimulation' will continue on a part-time, volunteer basis. The hospital has expressed gratitude and satisfaction for the work of the students this summer."

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Mr. Andras noted that Opportunities for Youth projects often benefit young people who experience difficulty in finding employment during the summer.

While young women, for example, held 40.2 per cent of this year's summer jobs in the private sector, they constituted 53 per cent of OFY project participants.

Mr. Andras made special note of the role played by francophone OFY participants across the country. Some 257 francophone projects were sponsored outside the province of Quebec, making a substantial contribution to the bicultural heritage of Canada.

Native peoples were among the other beneficiaries of this year's program. Some 292 projects involved or supplied services to native peoples.

In the four summers since Opportunities for Youth was initiated by the federal government, 122,692 young people have worked on 13,534 projects.

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For further information call: 996-0261

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October 16, 1974

Date
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74-27

Immigration Appeal Board - Reduction of Backlog

More than 80 per cent of the backlog of appeals against deportation have been dealt with by the Immigration Appeal Board, and the rest should be concluded by the end of July 1975, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said today.

During the period January 1, 1973, to August 31, 1974, the board had a total of 28,060 appeals to resolve and dealt with 22,996 of them; only 5,064 remain.

Landed immigrant status was recommended for 18,403 of the appellants following a thorough departmental review of each case. The board for the most part is continuing to concur in recommendations of favourable disposition when the department finds a person's circumstances and prospects for the future reflect an ability to become satisfactorily established in Canada.

Approximately 2,540 appeals are pending a formal hearing by the board. The majority of these concern persons who arrived subsequent to November 30, 1972. The department has despatched letters to the remaining 2,524 requesting certain documents to facilitate the review. It is expected that most of the people in this group will derive benefit from the process.

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"The backlog resulted," Mr. Andras said, "largely because deportation appeal rights, primarily intended for immigrants, had been exercised to an overwhelming degree by visitors."

In 1972 the Canadian government took measures to stem this abuse of the Immigration Regulations by revoking the right of visitors to apply for permanent residence from within Canada. On August 15, 1973, the right of appeal against deportation orders was restricted.

Mr. Andras recognized that there were many people in Canada without landed immigrant status and that some of them had been here for extended periods of time -- time that allowed them to "put down roots" and become established.

In June of last year the Minister introduced new legislation "to permit persons in this country to regularize their immigration status, to help eliminate existing and possible backlogs of cases before the Immigration Appeal Board, and to modify the appeals system of the future."

The bill provided a once-and-for-all opportunity for persons who were in Canada as of November 30, 1972, to apply for landed immigrant status, provided they registered with the department within 60 days of proclamation of the bill.

Some 49,923 persons took advantage of this between August 15 and October 15 under the Immigration Adjustment of Status Program.

The people now eligible to submit an appeal to the Immigration Appeal Board are: permanent residents, holders of immigrant or non-immigrant visas who are refused admission at Canadian ports of entry, and persons with substantial claims to Canadian citizenship or refugee status.

"We did what we said we would do," Mr. Andras stated. "The result has been a significant reduction in the number of new appeals reaching the Immigration Appeal Board and has enabled the board and the department to achieve satisfactory progress towards the elimination of the backlog in 1975."

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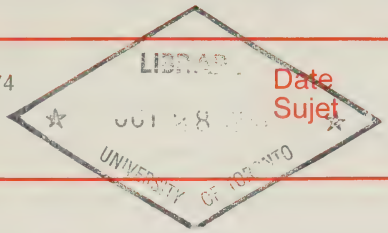
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Pour publication

te October 18, 1974 Date
bject 74-34 Sujet



Press Release - Summer '74

Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Robert Andras, today announced that 93.9% of Canada's student labour force planning to return to full-time studies this Fall were able to secure summer occupations as of mid-July this year. This compared to 94.2 per cent in 1973, and 90.6 per cent in 1972. There were 1,061,000 returning students available for jobs this summer of whom 996,000 were employed. This is 62,000 more than were employed at the same time in 1973.

"When I announced the Student Summer Employment Program," the Minister said, "I referred to the greater emphasis we would place in the private sector of the economy. It is very satisfying to note that, by the end of July, our Canada Manpower Centres had increased placements by more than nine per cent in business and industry. I am particularly grateful to Canadian employers, also to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and Boards of Trade, for their contribution in achieving this growth."

A significant complement to the private sector activities has been the various components of our Summer '74 Student Summer Employment Program and similar initiatives from Provincial governments. These have included creative and innovative programs for students such as Opportunities for Youth.

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This year, OFY funded some 3,800 community projects across Canada and employed over 27,000 young Canadians.

Canada Manpower Centres for Students, staffed by students, were opened in 263 locations. The centres made over 200,000 placements and administered for the first time our Student Mobility Program, which provided access for students to jobs in communities other than those in which they live or study. Placement facilities were also provided to Youth Hostels, which resulted in 2,676 placements for transient students. Another innovation, the Canada Farm Labour Pools are now in operation in 35 areas. However, some were not opened until late in the summer and their effect on student summer jobs was therefore less than anticipated. Agriculture for Young Canadians, a series of provincial programs supported by federal contributions, has provided some 6,000 jobs for Canadian students in agriculture.

Activities operated by the Department of the Secretary of State included Youth Hostels; language training; travel and exchange and student community service programs. In total they provided meaningful summer activities for some 10,000 students.

Cadet Training, Reserve Force Training and the Community Assistance Program of the Department of National Defence have had a participation of some 8,000 students, while the Summer Employment Program of the Public Service Commission employed some 4,500 students.

Other student activities by the Departments of Health and Welfare, Consumer and Corporate Affairs and Indian and Northern Affairs employed over 1,400 students.

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In summary, during July, the month of peak activity, the Student Summer Employment and Activities Program directly provided employment and activities for over 48,000 students. In addition, the program provided services which led to the placement of students in another 200,000 jobs during the summer.

"This diverse yet closely co-ordinated program," Mr. Andras said, "was successful in absorbing the influx of young Canadians into the student summer work force. This is a tribute to the enthusiasm and support given the whole student employment program by Canadian business and industry, supported by all levels of government and drawn together by the recognition of the valuable asset that Canada has in its young people."

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For further information call: 996-0261

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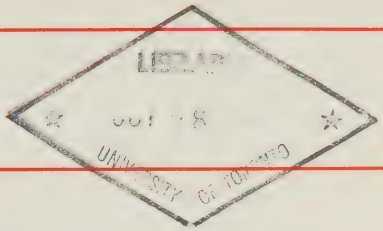
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te October 21, 1974
bject 74-36

Date
Sujet



The first project approved for the 1974-75 Local Initiatives Program was announced today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras.

Hundreds of other projects funded under the program designed to alleviate winter unemployment are expected to be approved in the next few weeks.

The first approval, for $41,964, is in New Brunswick. Twelve people at the Burnt Church Indian Reserve in Northumberland-Miramichi constituency will be employed for a total of 312 man-weeks, renovating houses for Band families.

During the first three years of L.I.P. announcement of approvals was seldom possible before mid-November. Applications had to be channelled from Canada Manpower Centres, through Constituency Advisory Groups, provincial and municipal offices and finally to headquarters.

"We are being just as careful in considering the relative merits of project applications in reaching our decisions, but three years of experience have gone into streamlining the process this year," Mr. Andras said.

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"I would like to extend special thanks to members of the Constituency Advisory Groups who are working tirelessly reviewing applications in their ridings. Their time and knowledge is helping us enormously in selecting the best project applications for approval."

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For further information call: 996-0261

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ate October 22, 1974.
ubject 74-37

Date
Sujet

Immigration Regulations

Changes in the Regulations under the Immigration Act designed to stabilize the flow of immigration and to tie it more closely to labour market needs were announced in the House of Commons today by the Honourable Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

Under the new Regulations, when assessing all independent and nominated applications, visa officers will deduct ten points from the total to which an applicant is entitled unless the applicant has satisfactory evidence of bona-fide pre-arranged employment, or is going to a designated occupation.

Also under the new regulations, prospective immigrants to Canada of the independent and nominated relative category will not receive credit for pre-arranged employment unless it has been established that no Canadian citizen or landed immigrant is available to fill the vacancy.

In announcing the new Regulations, Mr. Andras made it very clear that the changes would have no effect on the movement of sponsored dependants who come to Canada to re-join their families. And the minister emphasized that the new Regulations would be equally applicable in all countries of the world.

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The minister stated that the new Regulations would have no impact on Canada's traditional concern for and response to refugees. "We will continue to deal compassionately with refugees, victims of oppression and cases where other humanitarian considerations apply," he said.

Mr. Andras pointed out that a Green Paper on immigration would be tabled in the House of Commons early next year, and that this Paper would form a basis for widespread public discussions of the options open to Canada for immigration in the future. These discussions would lead to a new Immigration Act, Mr. Andras said.

"Immigrants have always played a major role in the social and economic development of Canada," Mr. Andras said, "and the new Regulations are designed to stabilize the flow during the immediate period when our basic immigration legislation is under review." And it is essential, at a time of uncertain exployment opportunity, that the flow of immigration be closely related to the demands of the labour market."

Mr. Andras said, "it is in the best interest both of Canadians and of new immigrants that new arrivals in this country are able to find jobs quickly and begin the process of becoming integrated in the community. If jobs are hard to find and new immigrants are in competition with established residents for them, then everybody suffers," he said.

The minister pointed out that Canada admitted 104,089 immigrants during the first six months of 1974.This is an increase of 33,256, or almost 47% more than the number admitted during the corresponding period of 1973, and an increase of 49,776, or 92% more than the same period of 1972. He predicted immigrant landings of more than 200,000 for 1974.

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"If we did not take action to restrain the increase," Mr. Andras said, "we could well have 300,000 immigrants in 1976, more than one half of them settling in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver."

The minister said that the new Regulations would be equally applicable to both nominated relatives (more distant relatives of people already in Canada) and independent immigrants (those who come to Canada without family ties). He added, "there are absolutely no racial implications in these Regulations. They are universal and non-discriminatory and will be applied in exactly the same way everywhere in the world."

"The changes to the Regulations, which do not affect sponsored dependants coming to join their immediate family, are part of the continuing process initiated last February by the government to improve the changes that new immigrants will be able to find immediate employment after arrival," Mr. Andras said.

The changes will also directly affect Canadian employers who recruit foreign workers.

"By insisting that we will give credit for pre-arranged employment only if a qualified Canadian citizen or permanent resident is not available, we are asking Canadian employers to give first preference to residents of Canada, before recruiting workers outside the country," said Mr. Andras.

Canada's selection system requires at least 50 points for admission. Under the new Regulations 10 points will be deducted from the total score of all independent immigrants and nominated relatives unless definite employment has been pre-arranged, or the immigrant is going to an area where a specific labour shortage in his occupation has been recognized.

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Mr. Andras concluded, "the changes I have announced represent the fairest, the most just and most equitable measures we could devise to cope with the anticipated flow of immigrants to Canada. And they are far less sweeping and far more satisfactory than those changes we would be forced to contemplate a year or two from now if we did not act today."

For further information call: 992-9230

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October 25, 1974
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Date
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Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said today that a number of provinces have shown a growing interest in Canada's immigration program since he announced a comprehensive review of Canadian immigration policy was being undertaken.

"The provinces have expressed a desire to play a greater role in the development of immigration policy, and following the publication of the proposed Green Paper it is my intention to discuss thoroughly with them the immigration options available to Canada," said Mr. Andras.

To foster federal-provincial consultation in this sphere, Mr. Andras announced that Raoul Grenier, a former Assistant Deputy Minister, Manpower, with the department, and more recently Canada's Ambassador to Senegal, has been appointed Special Adviser to the Deputy Minister on immigration questions.

"Mr. Grenier will be working closely with the provinces to ensure that all their views are considered," said Mr. Andras.

Another aspect of Mr. Grenier's work will be the question of francophone immigration to Canada. Mr. Andras said the decline in the number of French-speaking immigrants coming to Canada during the past few years has been a serious concern of the federal government.

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Mr. Grenier, a native of Ottawa, completed his studies at Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., and received his B.A. from the University of Montreal in 1936. In 1946 the University of Ottawa granted him an M.A. degree in French Literature. He also has an M.A. degree from Columbia University, N.Y., and a permanent bilingual training certificate from the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Grenier has worked in a number of departments of the federal government: Mines and Resources, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Public Service Commission, Public Works, and Treasury Board. He was Executive Secretary of the Royal Commission on Government Organization, and was Director of the Program Division in the Treasury Board, responsible for social measures and cultural services. During the last war he served with the educational services of the Canadian Army.

Mr. Grenier has also had a number of special assignments abroad. Under United Nations auspices he was a program specialist in public administration with the Government of Cambodia, and later on, under the sponsorship of the Ford Foundation, with the governments of Lebanon and Algeria.

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For further information call: 992-9230

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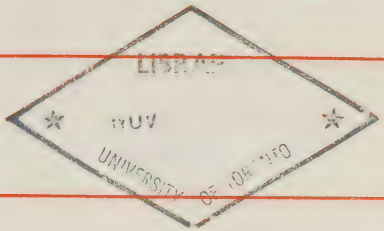
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Press release

Government Publications

ate October 31, 1974
ubject 74-40

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Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration announced today that Constituency Advisory Groups will be involved in selecting projects funded under the Local Initiatives Program in 190 ridings this year.

The Minister asked all 264 Members of Parliament if they wanted to nominate concerned citizens to special advisory groups in their ridings. One hundred and ninety MPs accepted the offer, 73 declined and one has yet to respond.

"The role of the Constituency Advisory Groups cannot be over-emphasized," Mr. Andras said. "Input from these non-governmental volunteer groups helps immeasurably in the selection of L.I.P. projects. CAG members provide knowledge of local conditions and represent community interests.

"Where MPs have decided not to nominate CAG members, the department will invite concerned citizens to participate, because citizen input is invaluable in the selection process," the Minister said.

Constituency Advisory Groups became part of the L.I.P. selection process last year. After reviewing L.I.P. applications in its riding, the CAG advises the Minister on its priorities. Final approval rests with the Minister.

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For further information call: 996-0261

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November 4, 1974
74-42

Date
Sujet

Government
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Foreign Student Movement

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said today that half of the provinces have reacted favourably to his recent call for federal-provincial consultation and co-operation for the development of clearer guidelines for managing the flow of foreign students into Canada.

"I am very pleased that the provinces have reacted so quickly and positively to my request and I have every confidence that the remaining provinces will soon join in this venture," said Mr. Andras.

So far, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Quebec have replied to the Minister's invitation.

There has been much discussion recently of foreign students in Canada," said Mr. Andras. "Students who study abroad bring benefit to almost every sector of their own society when they return. Canada has gained from this international exchange as much as any other country.

"While we recognize some abuses of student status, I am concerned that we do not over-react in a way that would hinder the international flow of knowledge, ideas and understanding, a sharing process from which Canadian students have also greatly benefitted," said Mr. Andras.

In the past, some provinces have made representations to the federal government requesting that limits be set on the numbers of foreign students allowed entry into Canada.

"There is a clear division of responsibility in this area," said the Minister. "The field of education is a provincial responsibility, and therefore, we cannot limit the number of foreign students enrolling at the various institutions.

Neither can the provinces assume responsibility for deciding which students are admissible to Canada - this function is a federal one."

At the present time, any student admitted into Canada must meet several requirements which include: (1) being of good character and good health; (2) possessing a valid passport and Canadian non-immigrant visa when necessary; (3) having evidence of sufficient funds for maintenance while attending school in Canada, for tuition fees and for all other expenses; and (4) most importantly, having a letter of acceptance from a recognized institution - without this letter of acceptance, no student is admissible to Canada.

"The responsibility for deciding which students should be accepted by the institutions clearly lies with the provinces or the institutions within their jurisdiction," said Mr. Andras.

"Our problem appears to be that each side is looking to the other to make the final decision as to what is an acceptable and realistic level of foreign students permitted to continue their education in Canada."

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For further information: 992-9230

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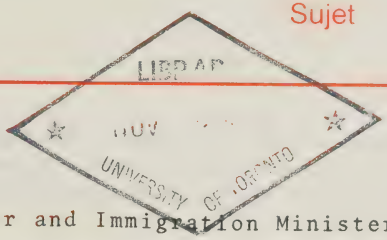
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[Press release]

ate November 15, 1974
bject 74-43

Date
Sujet

Government Publications



Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras has approved 452 projects funded under the Local Initiatives Program since the dealine for submitting proposals passed on October 7.

The federal government has committed $9,489,950 to the projects, which will employ 3,572 Canadians up to 26 weeks this winter.

Some of the projects are already under way and all projects must start before January 31, 1975. Flexible starting dates were introduced for the first time last year to allow projects to be in operation during the peak unemployment period in each area and to facilitate the work of construction projects which must get under way before the ground freezes.

It is anticipated that more than 3,000 projects will be funded under the 1974-75 program.

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For further information call: 996-0261.

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ate November 28, 1974 Date
bject 74-45 Sujet

Joint News Release issued by the Honourable Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, and the Hobourable William Gillis, Minister of Education for the Province of Nova Scotia

A new three-year Adult Occupational Training Agreement, aimed at increasing and improving skilled manpower in the Province of Nova Scotia, has been signed by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras and Nova Scotia Minister of Education William Gillis.

In the new contract, effective April 1, 1975, the federal government will make over $9,000,000 available in Nova Scotia in the fiscal year for the purchase of Adult Occupational Training courses from the province's educational institutions. In the final two years of the contract, the amount paid will be adjusted to reflect any increase in the national consumer price index as determined by Statistics Canada. Funds for allowances for trainees, industrial training, and Training Improvement Projects will also be available.

The Ministers said this agreement will play a major part in ensuring that skilled people will be available to meet the demands of Nova Scotia's economy.

As well as benefitting the over-all economy of the province, the agreement will enable the workers of Nova Scotia to have increased opportunities to upgrade their earning power.

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This agreement replaces the existing agreements, which were signed on November 8, 1967.

The agreement acknowledges that manpower training programs can be fully effective only when there is the closest consultation and co-operation between Canada and Nova Scotia in the planning and carrying out of activities within their respective jurisdictions.

The agreement states in part: "It is in the interests of both the federal and provincial governments to ensure that the Canada Manpower Training Program is as effective and efficient as possible, and to achieve this goal will require co-operation and consultation at all levels during the planning, implementing and evaluating stages."

Ottawa and Nova Scotia agreed that the needs of the labour market and the skill requirements of the trainees constitute the basic criteria for designing curricula and determining the type and method of training to be used. It was also agreed that the province, through its training institutions, may contract with industries to provide part of the training agreed upon under the institutional training part of the agreement. Further, industries may purchase from the province part or all of the training required under an industrial training contract.

To ensure that effective planning for Nova Scotia's growing manpower needs can be carried out, the role of the Federal-Provincial Manpower Needs Committee has been strengthened by specifying its terms of reference in the agreement. This committee, made up of representatives of federal and provincial government departments or agencies concerned with manpower training, will assess the province's current and anticipated manpower needs and will recommend training plans, priorities, and strategies for manpower training.

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74-46

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras today announced that an additional $4,914,100 has been allocated to the 1974-75 Local Initiatives Program for projects in 52 federal constituencies. This additional funding brings to $95 million the total cost of this year's program.

Five constituencies in Newfoundland, three in Prince Edward Island, seven in New Brunswick, 15 in Quebec, eight in Ontario, six in Alberta, and eight in British Columbia will share the additional funds.

Significant increases in the estimated number of unemployed have occurred in the 52 constituencies since initial L.I.P. allocations, based on unemployment in the first quarter of 1974, were made.

"Allocation of funds for L.I.P. is totally objective," Mr. Andras said.

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"The formula we have applied has effectively provided communities having the highest rate of unemployment with the major share of L.I.P. funds.

"Because there has never been a breakdown of labour market statistics for a geographic area as small as a consitituency, we have used an estimate of the unemployment rate based on the monthly labour force survey for the first quarter of 1974, and the 1971 Census figures on unemployment.

"The additional funds announced today reflect changes that have occurred in unemployment since last winter's experience," he said. "This allocation is based on the most recent information on employment and unemployment, Unemployment Insurance Commission claims, and on reports outlining increases or decreases in employment in local enterprises."

Attached are the additional allocations, by constituency.

- 30 -

For further information: 996-0262

Encl.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS FOR 1974-75 LOCAL INITIATIVE PROGRAMS BY CONSTITUENCY.

NEWFOUNDLAND

BONAVISTA-TRINITY-CONCEPTION	89,700
BURIN-BURGEO	190,100
GANDER-TWILLINGATE	227,700
GRAND FALLS-WHITE BAY-LABRADOR	163,300
HUMBER-ST.GEORGE'S-ST. BARBE	84,800

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CARDIGAN	38,600
HILLSBOROUGH	24,700
MALPEQUE	16,700

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NEW BRUNSWICK

CARLETON-CHARLOTTE	33,300
FUNDY-ROYAL	59,100
GLOUCESTER	205,100
MADAWASKA-VICTORIA	70,300
MONCTON	51,600
RESTIGOUCHE	159,500
WESTMORLAND-KENT	82,700

QUEBEC

ABITIBI	74,600
BEAUCE	109,600
BELLECHASSE	22,000
BERTHIER	44,000
BONAVENTURE-ILE-DE-LA-MADELEINE	204,100
COMPTON	43,500
FRONTENAC	10,200
GASPE	127,300
JOLIETTE	144,500
LABELLE	104,700
LAC SAINT-JEAN	12,900
LEVIS	15,600

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MATANE	188,000
ROBERVAL	245,400
VILLENEUVE	75,700

ONTARIO

ALGOMA	18,800
FRONTENAC-LENNOX & ADDINGTON	46,700
KENORA-RAINY RIVER	38,700
LANARK-RENFREW-CARLETON	52,500
NICKEL BELT	50,000
RENFREW NORTH-NIPISSING EAST	86,400
THUNDER BAY	16,100
TIMISKAMING	25,200

ALBERTA

ATHABASCA	26,300
CROWFOOT	11,800
PALLISER	19,300
PEACE RIVER	10,200
RED DEER	12,800
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	22,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA

COAST CHILCOTIN	142,900
COMOX-ALBERNI	143,400
KAMLOOPS-CARIBOO	219,100
KOOTENAY WEST	114,400
OKANAGAN BOUNDARY	205,100
OKANAGAN-KOOTENAY	272,800
PRINCE GEORGE-PEACE RIVER	258,900
SKEENA	201,400

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December 13, 1974
74-47

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Minister of Manpower and Immigration Robert Andras today announced that 3,576 projects in the Local Initiatives Program have been approved to date, providing 26,284 jobs for Canadians. This represents about 85 per cent of the projects to be approved under the 1974-75 program.

Some $90 million was originally allocated for projects in this year's program. An additional $4.9 million was recently allocated to meet estimated increases in the number of unemployed in 52 constituencies. The projects approved so far represent an allocation of approximately $72 million.

In all, 10,260 L.I.P. applications were submitted to Job Creation offices across the country.

Number of projects approved to date and number of jobs provided by province are as follows: Newfoundland 271 projects, 3,064 jobs; Nova Scotia 200 projects, 1,618 jobs; Prince Edward Island 57 projects, 471 jobs; New Brunswick 253 projects, 1,275 jobs; Quebec 1,142 projects, 10,299 jobs; Ontario 782 projects, 4,255 jobs; Manitoba 127 projects, 880 jobs; Alberta 135 projects, 733 jobs; Saskatchewan 111 projects, 626 jobs; Northwest Territories 33 projects, 267 jobs;

British Columbia 447 projects, 2,678 jobs; Yukon Territory 18 projects, 118 jobs.

Most of the projects approved are now operating.

- 30 -

For further information: 996-0262

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Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras today announced that 12 government departments will participate in Summer '75, the federal program designed to provide work opportunities for students.

For 1975, a total allocation of $67.1 million dollars is expected to provide direct and indirect employment and activities for 432,000 students. The largest single item for Summer '75 is $27.5 million dollars for the Opportunities for Youth program. Entering its fifth year of operation, Opportunities for Youth is expected to provide jobs for more than 20,000 young people.

"Through the Summer '75 program we are attempting to encourage, facilitate and create student summer employment to meet the needs of students, employers, and the community," said Mr. Andras.

The Minister said that variations in the student labour market in different parts of the country necessitated a four-way approach to the summer employment question.

Noting that private sector hiring of students has been responsible for more than 85 per cent of student summer jobs, Mr. Andras empha-

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sized that the primary Summer '75 "strategy" is to facilitate and encourage private sector hiring.

Because there are upper limits to the absorption of students in the private sector, Mr. Andras said that Summer '75 would provide jobs both through direct hiring of students by federal government departments and through funding innovative projects undertaken by groups of students and other organizations concerned with personal and community betterment.

In addition, Mr. Andras said there would be a fourth Summer '75 "strategy", namely non-salaried activity programs such as travel exchanges designed to provide students with opportunities for personal growth and a greater understanding of their country.

Mr. Andras said that some 996,000 students had found employment in 1974, 60,000 more than in 1973. " I am grateful for the contribution made in the past by Canadian employers and by the Canadian Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in helping achieve this growth. I would encourage employers to help young people and themselves by hiring students again this summer."

To assist in matching students to jobs some 300 Canada Manpower Centres for Students will operate again next summer. In 1974 CMCSs were responsible for more than 200,000 student job placements.

In addition to the Department of Manpower and Immigration,

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the following federal departments will provide student employment and activities next summer: Public Service Commission; Secretary of State Department; Department of National Defence; Health and Welfare Canada; Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Agriculture Canada; Revenue Canada Customs and Excise; Energy, Mines and Resources; Ministry of the Solicitor General; Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs; Transport Canada.

Mr. Andras said final details of the Summer '75 program are currently being worked out with the participating departments, and that there would be a press conference in January to announce full details of the program.

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For further information: 996-0262

The young people involved will receive maximum salaries of $80 per week for secondary students and $110 for post-secondary students and other youth. Projects may be funded up to a maximum of 16 weeks between May 5 and September 15, 1975.

Applications for this year's program will be available in early January from OFY personnel in Canada Manpower Job Creation Branch offices, counsellors at Canada Manpower Centres, university placement offices, and, certain high schools. The deadline for submission of applications is February 21, 1975.

"I would encourage all interested young people to contact OFY personnel at the earliest possible time," said Mr. Andras. "This will help in processing all aplications quickly."

Mr. Andras announced that he will establish consultative bodies of local citizens in those labour market areas where projects will be operated to advise him regarding the desirability of project applications. Details will be announced later.

It is expected that the first approvals for projects this summer will be announced by late April.

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For further information: 996-0262

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te December 23, 1974
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Fifth OFY Program Announced

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras today announced plans for a $27.5 million Opportunities for Youth program for 1975. It will be the fifth successive OFY program and will be available again in all parts of the country.

OFY is the major component of the $67 million federal Summer Student Employment and Activities Program. Areas where severe shortages of jobs are anticipated, and where the private sector cannot meet student employment needs, will have highest priority in the allocation of OFY funds.

OFY provides work opportunities for high school and post-secondary students between the ages of 16 and 25. Criteria for the assessment and selection of projects include benefits to the participants, youth involvement, benefit to the community, innovation, feasibility, and project costs.

"Experience gained by young people in OFY projects will promote their personal, social, and skill development, as well as assist them in continuing their education," said Mr. Andras.



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Immigration Quarterly Report
September, 1974

Immigration to Canada during the first nine months of 1974 increased by 38.8 per cent over the same period a year ago, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

The total of 166,401 was 46,511 more than the 1973 figure.

Mr. Andras said that 9,836 of the immigrants were landed as a direct result of the Adjustment of Status Program conducted in 1973.

Britain and the United States continue to be the major source countries with 27,466 (16.5 per cent) and 21,666 (13 per cent) respectively.

Other major source countries were as follows:

	Number	Percentage of Total Immigration	Position in Sept. 1973
Portugal	12,463	7.5	3
India	10,139	6.1	5
Hong Kong	9,987	6.0	4
Jamaica	8,592	5.2	6
Philippines	6,758	4.1	7
Greece	4,442	2.7	8
Italy	4,035	2.4	9
Trinidad-Tobago	3,762	2.2	10



The total of these 10 major source countries was 109,310 or 65.7 per cent. In 1973, the ten countries provided 65.6 per cent.

Immigrants destined to the labour force totalled 81,655 or 40.0 per cent, compared with the 1973 total of 60,892 or 50.8 per cent.

The major occupational groups were: professionals 16,623 (20.3 per cent; fabrication, assembly, and repairing 11,830 (14.5 per cent); clerical 11,812 (14.5 per cent); and service 8,335 (10.2 per cent).

Ontario continues to receive the largest number of immigrants with 91,141 (54.8 per cent), followed by British Columbia 26,306 (15.8 per cent), Quebec 25,936 (15.6 per cent), and Alberta 10,664 (6.4 per cent).

The majority of immigrants - 130,108 or 78.2 per cent - were under 35 years of age.

The immigrant total included 85,327 males and 81,074 females.

The attached tables show the source areas and intended destinations of the immigrants.

TABLE 1

SOURCE OF IMMIGRANTS - DISTRIBUTION BY WORLD AREAS

Area	First nine months 1972		First nine months 1973		First nine months 1974	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Europe	38,022	43.8	50,324	42.0	66,157	39.8
Africa	2,522	2.9	5,822	4.9	7,998	4.8
Asia	17,221	19.8	26,354	22.0	38,142	22.9
Australasia	1,681	1.9	2,003	1.6	2,075	1.2
North and Central America	23,650	27.4	28,050	23.4	40,999	24.6
South America	3,073	3.5	6,600	5.5	9,642	5.8
Oceania and Others	618	0.7	737	0.6	1,388	0.8
TOTAL	86,787	100	119,890	100	166,401	100

TABLE 2

INTENDED DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS

Province	First nine months 1972		First nine months 1973		First nine months 1974	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Newfoundland	531	0.6	625	0.6	797	0.5
Prince Edward Island	124	0.2	135	0.1	255	0.1
Nova Scotia	1,305	1.5	1,353	1.1	2,016	1.2
New Brunswick	892	1.0	943	0.8	1,788	1.1
Quebec	13,606	15.7	17,490	14.6	25,936	15.6
Ontario	45,290	52.2	67,661	56.4	91,141	54.8
Manitoba	3,804	4.4	4,106	3.4	5,638	3.4
Saskatchewan	1,080	1.2	1,200	1.0	1,636	1.0
Alberta	5,940	6.8	7,547	6.3	10,664	6.4
British Columbia	14,061	16.2	18,625	15.5	26,306	15.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories	154	0.2	205	0.2	224	0.1
TOTAL	86,787	100	119,890	100	166,401	100

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January 21, 1975
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NEW APPROACHES IN SUMMER '75

New approaches to student employment are featured in the federal Student Summer Employment and Activities Program (SSEAP) for 1975. These include Job Exploration by Students, participation in the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, a Tourist Survey Project, and a greater concentration on programs for native youth.

The Summer '75 program involves 12 government departments and an expenditure of $67.1 million. The summer program is expected to provide direct and indirect employment and activities for 432,000 students.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration will be introducing a pilot program aimed at potential high school dropouts. The Job Exploration by Students program, in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce, will involve at least 550 students across the country at a cost of $300,000. It will provide potential dropouts

an opportnity to gain experience in up to three different kinds of employment of their own choice during the summer. The work experiences will be reviewed at the end of the summer, and the students offered the choice of returning to the classroom or entering the labour force with the aid of the local CMC.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of the Solicitor General, 60 students will have a chance to participate in the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Students will be employed to support, plan and assist in the implementation of the congress to be held in Toronto in September. The cost of the program will be $60,000.

Airport users may find themselves part of a multiple use student project sponsored by Transport Canada. During June, July, and August students will be involved in various market research operations in 12 Canadian airports to evaluate the general services available to the Canadian travelling public. The $40,000 allocation for the project will provide 24 student jobs.

Participation of native youth is being emphasized through a number of programs which make up Summer '75. Opportunities for Youth will pay particular attention to submissions from native youth. The Student Community Services Program, sponsored by the Secretary of State, will employ and mobilize community volunteers to strengthen voluntary organizations - including established native

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organizations - to improve their capacity to respond to community needs, and to channel the imagination and energy of youth into the volunteer sector. Employment will be provided for 2,100 students at a cost of $5.7 million. The Department of National Defence will continue to make a concentrated effort to recruit additional native youth for its Cadet Training Program. Three programs sponsored by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs - Native Summer Employment, Northern, and the Indian High School - are directed at native youth.

Other federal departments providing student employment and activities include: Public Service Commission; Health and Welfare Canada; Agriculture Canada; Revenue Canada Customs and Excise; Energy, Mines and Resources; Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

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Nouvelles perspectives d'"ETE '75"

Le Programme fédéral des activités et de l'emploi d'été des étudiants pour l'année 1975, présente de nouvelles perspectives d'emploi pour les étudiants. Parmi celles-ci, mentionnons la Prospection d'emplois par les étudiants, leur participation au cinquième Congrès des Nations Unies sur la prévention du crime et le traitement des délinquants, un projet d'enquête sur le tourisme, et une plus grande importance accordée aux programmes destinés à la jeunesse autochtone.

Douze ministères prendront part au Programme "ETE '75" auquel le gouvernement consacrera la somme de $67.1 millions. Ce programme d'été fournira, de façon directe ou indirecte, des occasions d'emploi et de participation à diverses activités qui occuperont, prévoit-on, 432,000 étudiants.

Le ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration instaurera un programme pilote à l'intention des étudiants du secondaire qui risquent d'échouer dans leurs études. Le programme de prospection d'emplois par les étudiants, mis sur pied en collaboration avec la Chambre de Commerce, prévoit la participation de 550 étudiants partout au pays au coût de $300,000. Cette initiative fournira aux étudiants qui risquent d'échouer dans leurs études la possibilité d'acquérir de l'expérience au cours de l'été dans trois diffé-

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rents genres de travail de leur choix.

Cette expérience pratique sera révisée à la fin de la saison estivale, et l'étudiant se verra offrir, à son choix, la possibilité de retourner à ses études ou d'intégrer le marché du travail avec l'aide du CMC de sa localité.

Sous l'égide du ministère du Solliciteur général, 60 étudiants pourront participer au cinquième Congrès des Nations Unies pour la prévention du crime et du traitement aux délinquants. Le rôle des étudiants sera de travailler à l'organisation et à la mise en oeuvre du Congrès qui aura lieu à Toronto au cours du mois de septembre 1975. Ce programme coûtera $60,000.

Les voyageurs de l'air feront partie, bien malgré eux, du Projet d'enquête sur le tourisme de Transports Canada. En effet, durant juin, juillet et août, les étudiants interrogeront des voyageurs dans 12 aéroports canadiens dans le but de déterminer dans quelle langue officielle les services aux touristes sont dispensés et aussi quelle langue ils préfèrent utiliser. Une subvention de $40,000 a été prévue à cet effet et 24 emplois seront ainsi créés.

La participation des jeunes autochtones sera accentuée grâce à plusieurs programmes d'ETE '75. Perspectives-Jeunesse apportera une attention toute particulière à leurs projets. Le programme des Services communautaires étudiants, sous l'égide du Secrétariat d'Etat, embauchera des travailleurs bénévoles pour prêter main-forte aux organismes sociaux y compris ceux des autochtones afin de leur permettre de mieux répondre aux besoins communautaires et pour canaliser l'imagination et l'énergie de la jeunesse vers le secteur des services bénévoles.

Le ministère de la Défense nationale poursuivra avec vigueur son travail de recrutement en vue de convaincre les jeunes autochtones à participer au Programme de formation de cadets de l'armée.

Trois programmes du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien; l'emploi d'été pour les autochtones; le Programme d'emploi d'été dans le Nord et le Programme d'emploi d'été des élèves indiens des écoles secondaires, sont autant de mesures instituées en vue d'aider la jeunesse autochtone.

D'autres ministères fédéraux apporteront leur concours au Programme d'activités et de l'emploi d'été des étudiants. Ce sont: la Commission de la Fonction publique, les ministères de la Santé et du Bien-être social, de l'Agriculture, de Revenu Canada (douanes et accise), de l'Energie, Mines et Ressources et de la Consommation et des Corporations.

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Pour renseignements: 996-0261

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Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today that no action is to be taken which would force 38 Columbian textile workers and their families to leave Canada until their case has been thoroughly reviewed.

The Columbian workers, all highly trained textile experts, were employed by a plant in Louiseville, Quebec. Recently, due to market conditions, they, along with other workers were laid off. The Columbians, in Canada temporarily on Employment visas would normally be returned to their homeland at the end of this month.

"There are aspects of this case," Mr. Andras said, which we are exploring more fully. All of these people are highly trained workers and while labour conditions in Quebec have dictated suspension of their employment, we wish to examine the possibility of their employment elsewhere."

Mr. Andras said officials of his department are now checking to see whether jobs demanding the Columbian workers' skills are available elsewhere in Canada. Should such jobs exist, and no Canadians are available with the specific skills needed, new employment visas will be issued.

...

Offers of employment for the workers have already been discussed with several textile companies located in St. Jean D'Iberville, St. Hyacinthe and Montreal in Quebec and in Smith's Falls, Ontario.

"Until all of these avenues are explored, said Mr. Andras, no action is going to be taken to force these people or their dependents to leave Canada."

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HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE GREEN PAPER ON IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION





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PREFACE TO HIGHLIGHTS

This document contains selected highlights from the Green Paper on Immigration and Population, tabled in the House of Commons on Monday, February 3, 1975, by the Honourable Robert K. Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

Those wishing to undertake a more complete study of the Green Paper may purchase the four booklets in the series -- either as a set or individually -- from Information Canada, Ottawa K1A 0S9, or from Information Canada bookshops in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, or through private booksellers.

(1) Immigration Policy Perspectives (Volume I)

Catalogue No. MP23-37-1974-1 Price: $1.50

(2) The Immigration Program (Volume II)

Catalogue No. MP23-37-1974-2 Price: $4.75

(3) Immigration and Population Statistics

Catalogue No. MP23-37-1974-3 Price: $3.00

(4) Three Years in Canada
First report of the longitudinal survey on the economic and social adaptation of immigrants

Catalogue No. MP23-37-1974-4 Price: $3.00

GREEN PAPER - HIGHLIGHTS

IMMIGRATION POLICY PERSPECTIVES (Volume I)

This booklet analyzes major policy problems and discusses future approaches. The other booklets in the series examine past trends or describe present procedures. Volume I, however, looks to the future, raising for discussion the chief purposes that future immigration to Canada should serve, the domestic and international challenges with which immigration policy should be equipped to deal, and the legal and administrative framework within which policy should function.

HIGHLIGHTS

IMMIGRATION POLICY PERSPECTIVES (Volume I)

Preface

The aim of the Green Paper is to furnish Canadians with a foundation for constructive discussion of the role immigration policy should play in creating the sort of society they wish for themselves and their children. . . to help Canadians to think together about the many positive purposes immigration policy is designed to serve, and to explore the complex problems that need to be resolved in establishing policies that will best support these purposes.

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The Green Paper does not make firm recommendations or propose solutions. It explores problems and discusses choices which Canadians may wish to consider in relation to Canada's population future, and immigration's contribution to that future.

***

Population and Immigration (Chapter 1)

There is virtually no national issue of concern to Canadians today that is not bound up in one way or another with the course followed by the development of our population. The complex dynamics of population change are interwoven with the organization of the economy, the quality of life in our cities, and the provision of public services. They exert a pervasive influence on the political and cultural evolution of our society as a whole. They affect decisions about how we should plan the use of our land and resources, protect our environment, and overcome disparities -- whatever their nature and source -- in the opportunities available to individuals or sectors of the Canadian community.

***

Canada does not face a "population problem" in one customary sense of the expression. . . however, in another sense, Canada -- like any country -- has a "demographic problem." It takes the form of urban congestion, regional imbalances, and trends that entail the de-population of some areas an undesirable rate of growth in others.

Growth

Like most advanced nations, Canada is in the process of completing what is referred to as the "demographic transition -- the historic change a population undergoes from a situation of high birth rates, high and erratic death rates and short lifetimes, towards a state of affairs where low birth rates, low death rates and long lifetimes are the rule. As and when a population stabilizes on the basis of a balance between births and deaths, its further growth will be generated by net migration -- that is, the number of people from abroad who establish themselves in the country minus those who leave permanently. Canada's population is approaching this point of balance.

***

Through much of Canada's history, the arguments supporting rapid population expansion seemed compelling, and coloured national attitudes towards immigration. Forcible as they were in the past, and although they still have support from many, the validity of these arguments in contemporary circumstances is now being questioned. To many Canadians living in a modern industrialized and increasingly-urbanized society, the benefits of high rates of population growth appear dubious on several grounds.

***

Canada, like most advanced nations, counts the costs of more people in terms of congested metropolitan areas, housing shortages, pressures on arable land, damage to the environment -- in short, the familiar catalogue of problems with which most prosperous and sophisticated societies are currently endeavouring to overcome.

***

The advocates of substantial population expansion have frequently cited the view that the competitiveness of Canadian industry would derive significant benefit from the larger domestic market it would afford. Results of a recent study commissioned by the Department of Manpower and Immigration indicate Canadian industry should continue to look principally to an expanding international market rather than to future increases in the size of the Canadian population.

***

If Canadians wish immigration policy to function as a mechanism to steer population growth along a charted course, then the immigration program must be adapted so as to permit confident forward planning as to the numbers of immigrants Canada receives.

***

Distribution and Urbanization

The role played by the movement of people within Canada is important in determining how population will be distributed among the provinces, and has important implications for governmental policies that aim to ensure that each region of Canada develops its economic and social potential to the full.

***

Canadians are a mobile people. This mobility is expressed in internal migration towards those parts of the country where incomes are high, where the number and variety of job openings are greatest, and where the range of social amenities is most appealing. The destinations of internal migrants and migrants from abroad tend to be the same.

***

If the rate of urban growth continues, nine out of ten Canadians will live in towns and cities before the end of the century. Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are the destinations preferred by an increasing number of migrants from all parts of Canada, and it is also in these areas that foreign migrants are particularly concentrated. A more dispersed pattern of immigrant settlement might help to alleviate some of the difficulties that plague these congested and rapidly-expanding areas.

***

Few means exist at present to steer immigrants against prevailing population currents, and these are limited in their effectiveness. It would be an exercise in futility to attempt to direct people towards destinations where adequate employment opportunities and their accompanying social amenities were lacking. Canadian immigration policy has generally avoided measures to compel immigrants to settle and remain in any particular place, except for good counselling before immigrants arrive and selection criteria that facilitate the admission of immigrants who are qualified and willing to take jobs which badly need filling at the regional level. But however imaginatively the current techniques to induce more broadly distributed settlement are applied, it must be frankly recognized that the apparent irresistible attraction of major cities for migrants -- foreign and domestic -- will persist in the years immediately ahead. Accordingly, future immigration policies will need to be formulated with particular attention to their effects on the quality of life Canadian city dwellers seek.

***

The energies, enthusiasms and skills of immigrants drawn from a widening number of countries have made an immense contribution to many facets of Canada's development. Thanks to its post-war immigration experience, Canada is able to count itself a more mature, lively and outward-looking nation. At the same time, the accelerating pace of change that is so characteristic of contemporary urban society carries with it risks which immigration policy cannot afford to overlook. Intensifying demands for housing, transit facilities, community services and just plain space mean that the calls the migrant makes on the receiving community's hospitality become more onerous, and are seen to be so. There is no getting away from a fairly high degree of social tension, if not outright friction, in modern urban living. Newcomers may too easily become the focus of frustrations and antagonisms that are no less socially disruptive for being often quite out of proportion with the actual size of the immigrant group involved.

***

The rapid increase during the past few years in the number of sources of significant immigrant movements to this country -- with those from certain Asian and Caribbean nations now larger than some traditional European flows -- has coincided with the latest and most dynamic phase of post-war urban expansion in Canada. It would be astonishing if there was no concern about the capacity of our society to adjust to a pace of population change that entails novel and distinctive features. What is more surprising is the resilience Canadian society has demonstrated in accommodating so many foreign migrants with so little social stress.

***

Character

The fact that Canada is a country with two official languages -- and all that expresses in terms of history, constitutional development, cultural complexion and political cohesion -- is basic to our national life and character. It is so basic that federal policy cannot ignore the effects future immigration may have on the relationship between the English-speaking and French-speaking members of Canada's population.

***

Analysis of linguistic characteristics indicate that over the past two decades, the French language has been losing ground, while the English language has made gains over both French and third languages. The language choice made by immigrants is now, and likely will remain, a significant element insofar as the preservation of a fundamental feature of Canada's population is concerned. For immigration policy makers, the implications of this are clear for national unity and for the maintenance of Canada's role as a bilingual nation. They point to the elaboration of policies that will tend to favour the admission of a higher proportion of people likely to choose integration within the French-speaking community.

***

The most notable feature of ethnic composition through the last one-hundred years has been the very strong growth of the population group that is of neither British nor French origin. Immigration has stimulated the increase in the size of other ethnic groups to where they collectively make up 27 per cent of the population. During the century, the proportion of the population of French origin has remained relatively constant -- hovering around 30 per cent -- while the British component has declined from 60 per cent in 1871 to just under 45 per cent in 1971.

The Working Immigrant (Chapter 2)

Immigration policy -- present and future -- must respond to the needs of Canada's labour market. In relating immigration to Canada's labour market requirements, the importance of getting that relationship right is uncontested. In both human and economic terms, there is a world of difference between the immigrant who is gainfully employed in an occupation corresponding to his talent, skills and choice and the immigrant who is unemployed, under-employed or working in a job for which he is not suited.

***

Internationally, extremely strong forces are combining to give Canada an unprecedented drawing power insofar as immigration is concerned. In many developing countries, the numbers of people now receiving more advanced education are surpassing the employment prospects those countries can offer them. In the industrialized countries of the world, urban stress, economic uncertainties, social changes and a restive search for a better quality of life are stimulating generally higher population mobility and the propensity to migrate.

***

In the face of exploding "migration demand," there has been no corresponding expansion in the choices available to those wishing to emigrate. On the contrary, these have shrunk significantly as more restrictive policies are adopted by those nations that have traditionally received migrants.

***

Future Canadian policy cannot afford to ignore either the reality of, or the problems created by, the strength of Canada's natural drawing power on migrants from all sources. . . and Canada's appeal as a country of immigration is unlikely in future to call for deliberate stimulus from Canadian policy itself.

***

Projections show that during the next decade, the Canadian labour force will continue to grow at a very rapid rate, posing a continuing and substantial challenge to the Canadian economy in terms of the number of new jobs that will have to be created each year. As a result, there are reasons to question the wisdom of the "expansionist" immigration philosophy that has traditionally influenced Canada's outlook.

***

Considering Canada's heavy investment in its own training and educational establishments -- the products of which will be entering the labour force at extremely high rates in the years to come -- the argument that an imported expert is "cheaper" than a home-grown one has lost much of its validity as a principle of policy.

***

From the domestic standpoint, effective manpower policy is demanding -- and likely will continue to demand -- a high degree of selectivity in the recruitment of immigrants for the labour force. Recent adjustments in the "points system" for selecting immigrants have been designed to enhance their employment prospects. Selection procedures and the refinement of techniques for measuring labour market requirements must be kept under constant review to make sure there is the most effective linkage possible between the operation of Canada's immigration and manpower policies.

***

National Interest and International Responsibility (Chapter 3)

An assessment of Canadian immigration policy, and decisions affecting its future course, must spring from a realistic appreciation of national interest, and clear perceptions of the type of country Canadians seek collectively to build for themselves and their children. It is equally obvious that immigration policy must be shaped by the international environment in which it operates.

***

Volume and Composition of the Immigration Movement

A cardinal principle set out in the Government's White Paper on Immigration in 1966 (and translated in 1967 into the present selection system) was that Canadian immigration policies "must involve no discrimination by reason of race, colour or religion and consequently. . . must be universally applicable." The present system has rationalized with considerable success methods of assessing the suitability of potential immigrants, but has been less successful in furnishing a reliable, long-term policy framework within which to program the use of Canada's immigration selection apparatus abroad.

***

Decisions about how much selection processing capacity the immigration program should possess, how it should be distributed geographically (i.e., how many offices, how big they should be and where they should be) and the priorities visa officers should accord to different categories of applications are policy decisions of real significance. Decisions on these points have a direct impact on the volume and composition of the annual immigration movement.

***

Dilemmas associated with immigrant management in the field will become increasingly hard to resolve in future without a fram work that will provide a reliable basis on which to plan the total size of the annual immigration movement, and to deploy selection capacity in source countries in a way that will serve national goals with maximum effectiveness.

***

Options

What options are open to future immigration policy? Four are selected for discussion as illustrative of the range of possibilities that deserve attention. Each possesses advantages and disadvantages, and they are not "either/or" options. Elements from one approach could, in certain cases, legitimately be combined with elements from another.

***

Option #1

> Retain the present "responsive" system of immigration management abroad -- a system that does not fix, in advance, the numbers of visas to be issued over a given time span.

If available capacity is allocated simply in response to the sheer volume of visa applications at certain posts, there can be no assurance that selection facilities are equitably distributed geographically, or that the immigration movement will consistently respect national priorities. These are drawbacks to maintaining the status quo.

***

Option #2

Gear the immigration program even more closely than at present to meet economic and labour market objectives.

This would entail drawing a very clear line between the class of immigrants Canada admits because the labour market needs them, and those who are accepted for other reasons. This option appears incompatible with retaining an "in-between" category of immigrants -- the "nominated relatives" who are selected partly because they meet labour market criteria and partly on the grounds of kinship.

***

Option #3

Develop and announce explicit targets for the number of visas to be issued annually on a global, regional and possibly post-by-post basis.

This option could enable the immigration program to be deliberately related to national demographic/population growth policies as these are developed. It also would mean a major innovation in Canadian immigration policy -- the establishment of quotas on the number of immigrants Canada is prepared to admit each year. On the other hand, the option looks less startling when it is realized that limitations on the volume of immigration are unavoidably built into any program -- including Canada's traditionally open-ended one. At the same time, this option would present very difficult problems in deciding on the formula for allocating visa quotas among regions and countries.

***

Option #4

Establish an annual global ceiling for the total immigration movement, specifying the priorities to be observed in the issuance of visas to different categories of immigrants within that ceiling.

This approach would entail a process of planning and preparation in advance of each immigration year. To assist the Government in determining the number of immigrant visas that would be issued over the planning period, it might be appropriate to institute a regular process of consultation through which the views of provincial governments would be sought, as well as advice from designated outside agencies and organizations. The second element would be to determine the order in which applications from different classes of potential immigrants would be processed. With the overall ceiling and priorities established, a forecast would then be made of the number of applicants in each priority group from each source country and area of the world. This approach would avoid some of the dilemmas inherent in establishing, in advance, visa quotas on a regional or country-by-country basis (as in Option #3).

***

Emigration and the Relief of Population Pressures

The larger countries in the developing world cannot realistically view emigration as a way of easing their population problems, and their leaders do not do so.

***

The opinion occasionally voiced that Canada, a resource and space-rich country, has an obligation to assist in the solution of global population problems through immigration may be admirable as an expression of sympathy. It is not, however, one subscribed to by the governments of those large countries where population problems are most grave, nor will this view stand analysis as a practicable policy objective.

***

The Brain Drain

The flow of professionally and technically qualified people from developing to developed countries -- popularly described as the "brain drain" -- has been the subject of intensive research and heated discussion. The majority of developing countries are on the record in the United Nations and elsewhere as stating that they regard the outflow of highly-qualified persons as harmful.

***

While Canada's national interest demands that the immigration program emphasize selectivity wherever it is conducted, the Government is keenly aware of the anxieties of developing nations about the loss of trained people.

***

Refugees

One out of every ten new settlers in Canada since the Second World War has been a refugee, and there is notable public support within Canada for this aspect of immigration policy.

***

A sensitive aspect of refugee policy concerns who should be regarded as eligible for refugee status. It is essential in each such case to establish firmly whether the life or liberty of the person concerned is at risk. . . and to draw a clear distinction between the genuine refugee who is threatened with persecution, and the migrant whose motive for seeking entry to Canada springs from economic hardship or general dissatisfaction with conditions in his country of origin.

***

Federal-Provincial Responsibilities (Chapter 4)

In the final analysis, the Government of Canada accepts and exercises the ultimate responsibility for deciding who should be admitted to, or rejected from, Canadian territory in accordance with the interests of the country as a whole. But there are very active provincial interests in Canada's immigration policy, involving both the recruitment of immigrants abroad and many aspects of their subsequent settlement and absorption into the community.

***

Canadian policy stands to benefit in future from intensified federal-provincial co-operation, particularly in the areas of manpower planning -- to make it easier for immigration to match regional and local job demands -- and in providing services to help immigrants adjust to life in Canada.

***

Quebec has launched programs to encourage the immigrant to integrate economically and socially within the French-speaking community. Ottawa's response has been to enter into specific co-operative arrangements with Quebec, reflecting not only the unique concerns of a single province, but the vital implications in terms of the national interest.

The value of regular exchanges between Ottawa and the provincial governments should not be limited simply to matters that immediately concern effective immigration management. In future, national policy formation could be enriched through federal-provincial consultation which approached immigration in a wider context of all those Canadian goals to which immigration's contribution is relevant.

***

The Law (Chapter 5)

A major aim of the Government in initiating the current review of immigration policy is that it should lead as quickly as possible to a new Immigration Act. The present Immigration Act, passed in 1952, is itself an outgrowth of legislation dating back to the turn of the century. It is inevitable that there should be much in the present Act that can only be called "old-fashioned."

***

Three broad questions demand attention when considering improvements in the statutory basis on which Canadian immigration policy is based.

(1) Updating, streamlining and consolidating the law:

An obvious first task would be to remove anachronisms from the present Immigration Act, including the modification of medical grounds for prohibition to bring them into line with the current state of medical science, and to introduce flexibility into the law so that immigration rules keep pace with advances in knowledge and changing conditions at home and abroad.

Immigration Appeal Board legislation could be combined with a new Immigration Act now that the integrity and independence of the appeal system is an accomplished fact.

It is important that the Immigration Act should be drafted in terms that can be easily understood by the host of people it serves.

(2) The balance between what is contained in the Immigration Act itself and what appropriately should be left for Regulations under the Act to cover:

There would be much advantage if a new Immigration Act devoted itself chiefly to a clear statement of essential principles of policy -- (these are lacking now) -- and to creating the statutory basis on which the necessary administrative apparatus is erected. Government regulatory powers would then have to operate within this clearly-defined framework. Besides whatever discretion the Minister of Manpower and Immigration possesses under the law to deal with exceptional cases, it is the Regulations that furnish the indispensable flexibility that the very dynamics of the immigration process demand.

***

(3) The expression, in law, of basic immigration policy objectives:

Present immigration legislation contains no general statement of positive purpose, adopting instead a "gatekeeper's stance" that emphasizes procedures for keeping people out, but is silent about the reasons for letting them in. It could be a goal in drafting a new Immigration Act to express the broad national objectives that Canadians wish the admission of both immigrants and non-immigrants to serve.

***

Legislative change could underpin a flexible, fair and efficient national immigration policy, offering solutions to so problems that present legislation does not provide. For example:-

- An alternative means of excluding people from Canada when the gravity of the offence does not justify the stigma and consequences of deportation;
- Forms of granting "conditional" entry to Canada pending subsequent determination of status might alleviate to some extent the burden of point-of-entry officials having to make "once-and-for-all" decisions;
- Since the inquiry process, through which officials determine the legitimacy or otherwise of a person's claim to be allowed to enter or remain in Canada, may result in orders of deportation, it is imperative that procedures at this point be conducted with scrupulous regard for impartiality, objectivity, individual liberties and the rights persons in Canada enjoy under the Bill of Rights.

IMMIGRATION SELECTION CRITERIA (showing maximum units)		Nominated	Independent
(a)	EDUCATION & TRAINING	20	20
(b)	PERSONAL ASSESSMENT	15	15
(c)	OCCUPATIONAL DEMAND (if "0" occupational demand, the application is refused unless the applicant has "Arranged Employment" or is in a "Designated Occupation")	15	15
(d)	OCCUPATIONAL SKILL	10	10
(e)	AGE	10	10
(f)	ARRANGED EMPLOYMENT or DESIGNATED OCCUPATION		10
(g)	LANGUAGE English ------ 5 French ------- 5		10
(h)	RELATIVE		5
(i)	AREA DEMAND		5
	* Approved Application by Relative in Canada	15 to 30	
TOTALS	Reduce by 10 units where there is not Arranged Emp. or Designated Occupation	85 to 100	100

	Nominator is Permanent Resident	Nominator is Canadian Citizen
* SON OR DAUGHTER 21 OR OVER	30	25
MARRIED SON OR DAUGHTER UNDER 21	30	25
BROTHER OR SISTER	30	25
PARENTS OR GRANDPARENTS UNDER 60	30	25
UNMARRIED NEPHEW OR NIECE UNDER 21	30	25
NEPHEW OR NIECE 21 OR OVER	20	15
MARRIED NEPHEW OR NIECE UNDER 21	20	15
UNCLE, AUNT, GRANDSON OR GRANDDAUGHTER	20	15

NOTE: An immigration officer may approve or reject the admission of an immigrant regardless of units of assessment obtained if in his opinion the units obtained do not accurately reflect the applicant's chances of successfully establishing himself in Canada

Prepared by: Immigration Division, Dept. of Manpower and Immigration - January 1975.

GLOBAL PROCESSING PRIORITIES

1. Sponsored Dependents (NEED ONLY BE OF GOOD HEALTH & CHARACTER TO BE ADMISSIBLE. POINT SYSTEM IS NOT APPLICABLE.)
2. Independent Applicants and Nominated Relatives
   - destined to arranged employment or
   - destined to a designated occupation or
   - Occupational Demand 8 - 15 units
3. Persons whose presence in Canada would create employment (entrepreneurs)
4. Nominated Relatives and Independent Applicants who do not comply with any of the requirements of categories 2 or 3.

NOTE: Refugees are dealt with according to the individual need.

DECISIVE FACTORS IN SELECTION - NOMINATED RELATIVES AND INDEPENDENT APPLICANTS

Units of Assessment Obtained	Occupational Demand	Arranged Employment or Designated Occupation	Selection Result *
49 or less	not necessarily relevant	not necessarily relevant	refused
50 or more	0	NO	refused
50 or more	0	YES	passed
50 or more	1 to 15	not necessarily relevant	passed

* Applicants who meet the selection criteria must also be of good health and good character before admission as an immigrant is granted.

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February 4, 1975.

75-7

Date
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COMMUNIQUE ON COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY

The Minister of Manpower and Immigration, the Honourable Robert Andras, and the Minister of Manpower and Labour of Alberta, the Honourable Bert Hohol, agreed today on behalf of the Federal Government and the Province, respectively, to implement the three-year developmental phase of the Community Employment Strategy, aimed at those Canadians who have continuing and special difficulty getting and keeping jobs.

The agreement is being spelled out in an exchange of letters between the two Ministers.

The developmental phase of the strategy will bring together the full range of federally and provincially operated programs and services and such new or expanded programs as may be required to develop a comprehensive employment strategy at the community level. Specific details as to the operation of the strategy will be worked out with the communities which are to be selected for the developmental phase. The strategy will be directed by the Federal-Provincial Manpower Needs Committee, with equal representation from both governments.

... 2

The Community Employment Strategy stems from discussions which the Federal Government and Provincial Governments have undertaken within the context of the Social Security Review.

In commenting on the agreement, Dr. Hohol said that the Community Employment Strategy would facilitate the participation of individuals, who might otherwise have to depend on welfare, in the development of the Province and in this way contribute to their self-fulfillment.

Dr. Hohol and Mr. Andras agreed that community awareness of and participation in the employment needs of its citizens seeking work who, in the past, have had difficulty in finding and maintaining regular employment, is essential if the strategy is to work. An equally essential aspect of the Community Employment Strategy is that employers extend full co-operation in making known their manpower requirements and they, along with the trade unions, take action to eliminate unnecessary job barriers.

The Community Employment Strategy will be continuously reviewed and, if the results are favourable, the strategy will be extended to other communities.

Mr. Andras and Dr. Hohol expressed a high degree of confidence in the potential success of the developmental phase, particularly in the light of the excellent co-operation existing between the Federal Department of Manpower and Immigration, on the one hand, and the Provincial Department of Manpower and Labour, on the other.

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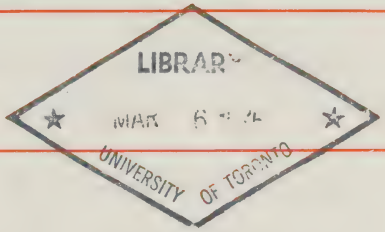
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February 20, 1975.
75-10

Date
Sujet



Job Placement Drive

An extension of a special job finding and placement drive for Unemployment Insurance claimants, employable welfare recipients, and selected Canada Manpower clients in need, becomes effective April 1, 1975.

In making the announcement today, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said the drive will be operational in 34 cities involving 84 Canada Manpower Centres and 56 U.I.C. offices. It is hoped to extend the special program to all CMCs (more than 400) commencing April 1, 1976.

The special program began in early 1974 on an experimental basis involving 44 CMCs and 29 U.I.C. offices in seven metropolitan centres: Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

"In the period between April 1 and December 31, 1974 the project resulted in 30,248 persons being placed by Canada Manpower Centres," Mr. Andras stated, "and following guidance and advice from CMC Counsellors, about the same number found employment on their own. In addition, 5,431 were directed to training courses and 233 were given mobility grants. Of 344,959 unemployed persons who were asked to visit these Canada Manpower Centres, 216,962 responded."

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In Winnipeg 48 per cent of the welfare recipients referred to CMCs were placed in jobs, including two people who had been receiving benefits for five and seven years respectively. "Although welfare placements in other cities were not as high as that of Winnipeg," Mr. Andras said, "it is clear that the intensive application of resources to the problems of individuals, with a complete followthrough, can be highly successful."

The drive had important benefits to the Unemployment Insurance Commission as well. It has been estimated that there will be a saving to the Commission of between $30 and $40 million for the fiscal year 1974-75. This represents a return of $5 to $7 for every dollar spent on the special drive. This saving has been the result of the increased success in job placements thereby shortening the claim periods. In addition the Commission has improved the method of spotting defaulters and removing them from U.I.C. rolls.

The Minister explained that new techniques used by Canada Manpower Centres contributed to the success of the special program. One of these, the Creative Job Search Technique (CJST), is designed to aid CMC clients by a unique self-help method. In two sessions of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours each, small groups of job seekers are familiarized with the functioning of the labour market and given training in how to appraise their own capabilities and sell them to employers. Group counselling techniques are also being developed to increase the clients' self-confidence and induce a positive attitude towards seeking employment.

In addition CMC Counsellors have been trained in special marketing techniques to assist them in meeting the needs of employers for workers.

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For more information call: Manpower and Immigration 992-9230

Unemployment Insurance Commission 992-7692 or 992-3780

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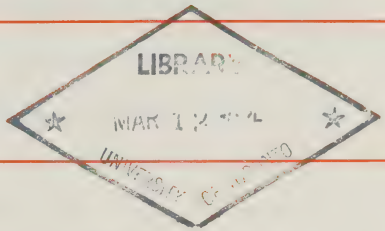
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ate March 5, 1975
ubject 75-11

Date
Sujet



CARIBBEAN AND MEXICAN SEASONAL WORKERS PROGRAMS

Seasonal workers from the Caribbean islands and Mexico will be admitted to Canada to assist the farmers and food processors in the growing, harvesting and canning of the 1975 fruit and vegetable crops, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

The Caribbean seasonal program has been in effect since 1966 to overcome shortages of Canadian workers during peak demand periods, and is conducted in co-operation with the governments of Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Following discussions with the Government of Mexico, the Mexican program was initiated in 1974.

Careful consideration has been given to the effect of the programs on the demand for Canadian labour, particularly during periods of high unemployment in Canada. These programs are intended to supplement the available supply of Canadian workers during peak harvest periods, and not to replace Canadian workers. Canadian students, who form a considerable part of the harvest work force, return to schools and universities just as harvest activities are on the upswing in September. Many late maturing crops can be harvested only with considerable difficulty without the help of workers

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from the Caribbean and Mexico who remain available until harvesting is completed.

During the 1974 season, a total of 5,287 Caribbean seasonal workers were admitted into Ontario and 55 into Quebec for temporary employment with 504 employers. A total of 195 Mexican workers were admitted with 147 going to Ontario, 32 to Alberta, 9 to Manitoba and 7 to Quebec. These programs are available where needed to farmers all across Canada by application to the nearest Canada Manpower Centre. There is no quota on the number of workers to be admitted since it is directly related to the availability of qualified Canadian workers during the demand period.

Caribbean and Mexican workers recruited through the programs will receive the provincial hourly or piece-work rate or the prevailing rate whichever is the greater. Transportation costs are shared between the employer and the worker with a minimum cost to the worker of $16 and a maximum of $70. Employers may recover $2.40 per day from a worker's wages for cost of meals provided to a worker. Discussions concerning the arrangements for the replacement of workers during a contract period, worker accommodation costs, and the establishment of a formal mechanism to resolve disputes are continuing.

The Caribbean and Mexican programs operate throughout the full 1975 calendar year; however, employer-worker contracts cannot be less than six weeks or extend beyond a period longer than eight consecutive months.

To ensure the Canadian supplies of labour are fully explored or to bring in Caribbean or Mexican workers in the absence of a Canadian supply, employers should place their order for workers with Canada Manpower Centres at least two months in advance of the employment date.

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For further information call: 992-9230.

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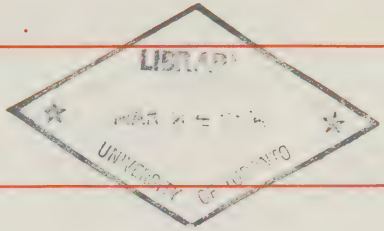
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ate March 10, 1975
ubject 75-12

Date
Sujet



Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today, on behalf of the Public Service Commission, the appointment of Hallam Johnston as Director of the Local Initiatives Program, Job Creation Branch, Department of Manpower and Immigration. Mr. Johnston replaces Yves Charette, who has moved to the position of Director, Settlement Branch, Immigration Division.

The Local Initiatives Program is the federal seasonal employment scheme whereby jobs are created developing projects which meet community needs.

Before his appointment Mr. Johnston was Director of the Opportunities for Youth Program.

Mr. Johnston is a graduate of Dublin University and holds post-graduate degrees in theology and sociology. He has undertaken research on citizens' associations and voluntary organizations, and has had considerable involvement with community activities.

Before entering the public service, Mr. Johnston was chaplain for six years at Carleton University in Ottawa. In additon, he has had extensive experience in freelance journalism.

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For further information call: 996-0262

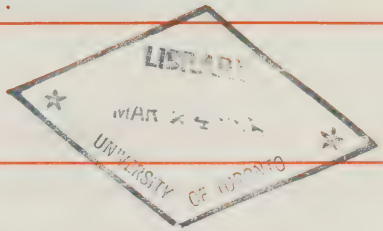
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Date March 11, 1975
Sujet 75-13

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras today announced the formula for the allocation of the $27.5 million Opportunities for Youth Program for 1975.

Regional allocations are as follows: Atlantic - $4,618,000; Quebec - $6,998,000; Ontario - $5,639,000; Prairies and Northwest Territories - $2,225,000; British Columbia and the Yukon - $2,893,000.

Three-quarters of the regional allocation is based on the estimated student unemployment level for 1975, and one-quarter is calculated on the regional unemployment level estimated above the national average. In addition, an amount of $2,322,000 remains to be distributed within the regions as needed. The remaining funds will cover operating and administrative costs.

Within the regions there will be an allocation to Labour Market Management Areas, the amount determined by the youth population divided by the number of job vacancies for selected occupations in 1974. The allocations take into account funds for projects by native youth.

. . . 2

The Management Area allocation of funds is as follows:

Atlantic Region: Newfoundland (St. John's, Gander, Cornerbrook, Labrador City) - $1,898,000; Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown, Summerside) - $105,000; Nova Scotia (Halifax, Sydney, Truro) - $1,377,000; New Brunswick (St. John, Fredericton, Moncton) - $1,238,000;

Quebec Region: Québec-metro - $820,000; Rimouski (Gaspésie) - $697,000; St. Hyacinthe (Sorel) - $344,000; St. Thérèse (Joliette, Lachute) - $264,000; Montréal-metro - $2,241,000; Chicoutimi (Lac St-Jean) - $590,000; Hull (Abitibi) - $488,000; Sherbrooke (Granby, Thetford Mines) - $824,000; Trois-Rivières (La Tuque, Shawinigan) - $730,000;

Ontario Region: Barrie (Owen Sound, Orillia, Midland) - $174,000; Hamilton (Brantford, Brampton, Niagara Falls, Welland, St. Catherines) - $786,000; Kitchener (Stratford, Waterloo, Galt, Guelph) - $343,000; London - $100,000; Oshawa (Peterborough, Belleville, Cobourg) - $467,000; Ottawa (Kingston, Cornwall, Pembrooke) - $790,000; Sudbury (North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins, Cochrane) - $718,000; Thunder Bay (Kenora, Dryden) - $188,000; Toronto-metro - $1,742,000; Windsor (Chatham, Sarnia) - $330,000;

Prairie Region: Winnipeg (Brandon) - $431,000; The Pas - $84,000; Regina (Moose Jaw, Swift Current) - $278,000; Saskatoon (Prince Albert) - $388,000; Edmonton - (Gander, Prairie) - $501,000; Calgary (Red Deer, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat) - $368,000; Yellowknife - $175,000;

Pacific Region: Vancouver (Metro Vancouver, North and West Vancouver, Chiliwack, Abbotsford, New Westminster, Surrey) - $1,548,000; Penticton (Kamloops, Vernon, Nelson, Kelowna) - $305,000; Prince George (Prince Rupert, Dawson Creek, Terrace, Fort St. John) - $321,000; Victoria (Nanaimo, Port Alberni, Campbell River, Powell River) - $699,000; Whitehorse (Yukon) - $20,000.

. . . 3

OFY is the major component of the $67 million federal Student Summer Employment and Activities Program. Criteria for the assessment and selection of projects include benefits to the participants, youth involvement, benefit to the community, innovation, feasibility, and project costs.

Summer '75, co-ordinated by the Department of Manpower and Immigration, consists of programs for students sponsored by 12 federal departments. They include the Department of Manpower and Immigration's $4 million Student Canada Manpower Centre program, and the $300,000 Job Exploration by Student program; the Department of the Secretary of State's $1,300,000 Hostel Services program, the $325,000 Travel and Exchange program, and the $5,700,000 Student Community Services program; the Department of National Defence's $4,200,000 Indian Reserve program, the $700,000 Cadet program, and the $330,000 Community Assistance Program; the Department of National Health and Welfare's $800,000 Drug Research and Community Agencies program; the Public Service Commission's $19,097,000 Public Service Employment program; the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affair's $50,000 Summer Puppet program; the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs' $265,000 Parks Program, the $60,000 Northern Program, the $400,000 Native Student Program, and the $500,000 High School Program; Transport Canada's $40,000 Tourist Survey Project; Agriculture Canada's $100,000 Agriculture Improvement Program; Revenue Canada's $100,000 Custom and Excise Program; the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources' $100,000 program; and the Department of the Solicitor General's $60,000 program for the 5th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

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For further information call: 996-0261

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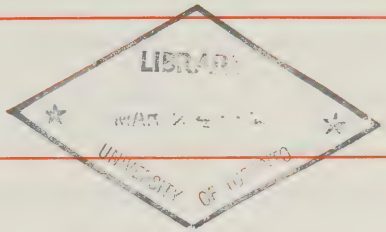
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Subject 75-14

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Sujet



COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT IN SASKATCHEWAN

The Minister of Manpower and Immigration, the Honourable Robert Andras, and Saskatchewan's Minister of Social Services, the Honourable Alex Taylor, announced their agreement today on behalf of the federal government and the province respectively to implement the three-year developmental phase of the Community Employment Strategy aimed at those Canadians who have continuing and special difficulty in getting and keeping jobs. The agreement has been spelled out in an exchange of letters between the two Ministers.

The Community Employment Strategy stems from discussions which the federal government and the provincial government have undertaken within the context of the social security review.

In Saskatchewan the Community Employment Strategy will focus particularly on those people who could work but, because of a particular difficulty in finding and/or maintaining employment, are dependent for most or all of their income on social assistance. The developmental stage will be implemented by a joint federal and provincial policy group, staffed by senior officials who will advise the Ministers.

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The developmental phase of the strategy agreed to by the Ministers will bring together a full range of federally and provincially operated programs and services. The objective of CES is to identify and remove structural and functional problems from existing programs and to determine the future needs of Saskatchewan citizens who are experiencing employment difficulties. This process may result in consideration of new or expanded programs as required to develop comprehensive employment strategies for the target population. The strategy will be specifically directed to these people in the communities in which they live.

In commenting on the agreement Mr. Taylor said that he and his colleagues were particularly concerned that those people who wish to work and yet could not find satisfactory employment should have opportunities for satisfactory work made available to them. He cautioned that the Community Employment Strategy is not a panacea, but should be viewed as a positive initial step in long-term programming to deal with employment barriers.

Both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Andras agreed that community awareness of the employment needs of its citizens and their involvement in resolving the related issues is essential if the strategy is to work.

The strategy will be closely monitored and, if the results are favourable, the program will be extended to a more comprehensive and longer-term effort.

The strategy, of course, will receive close co-operation between many federal and provincial departments but most specifically between the federal department of Manpower and Immigration and the Department of Social Services.

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Services to individual clients will be delivered through the regional offices of these two departments.

Both Mr. Andras and Mr. Taylor expressed a high degree of confidence in the potential success of the developmental phase.

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Date March 17, 1975.
Sujet 75-15

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY

Minister of Manpower and Immigration Robert Andras and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, Stuart Hodgson, agreed today on behalf of the federal government and the Northwest Territories, respectively, to implement the three-year developmental phase of the Community Employment Strategy aimed at those Canadians who have continuing and special difficulty getting and keeping jobs.

The Community Employment Strategy stems from discussions conducted by federal, provincial, and territorial governments in the context of the Social Security Review.

The agreement is being spelled out in an exchange of letters between Mr. Andras and Mr. Hodgson.

The developmental phase of the strategy will bring together the full range of federally and territorially operated programs and services and such new or expanded programs as may be required to develop a comprehensive employment strategy at the community level. Specific details about the operation of the strategy will be worked out with the communites selected for the developmental

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phase. The strategy will be directed by the Manpower Needs Committee in the Northwest Territories.

The communities in which the strategy will operate will be identified through the Manpower Needs Committee, and recommendations will be made to the Commissioner and the Minister of Manpower and Immigration. Initially the developmental phase will concentrate on two communities.

In commenting on the agreement Mr. Hodgson said that the strategy, and particularly its developmental phase, are initial but positive steps in meeting the needs of many people living in the Territories. While the activity would not be comprehensive, it was a logical and necessary first step in developing satisfactory and viable solutions.

Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Andras agreed that community awareness of and participation in meeting the employment needs of its citizens are essential if the strategy is to work. The approach must not only involve those requiring work, but must be consistent with the environment in which people live.

The Community Employment Strategy will be continuously reviewed and, if the results are favourable, the strategy will be extended to other communities.

Mr. Andras and Mr. Hodgson expressed a high degree of confidence in the potential success of the developmental phase, particularly in light of the excellent co-operation existing between the federal Department of Manpower and Immigration and Territorial Government.

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March 17, 1975.
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Date
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Canada admitted 218,465 immigrants during 1974, an increase of 34,265 or 18.6 per cent over the previous year, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

Britain continued to be the major source country with 38,456 (17.6 per cent), followed by the United States with 26,541 (12.1 per cent).

The major source countries were as follows:

Position in 1973	1974	Number 1973	Number 1974	Per Cent of Total Immigration
1	Britain	26,973	38,456	17.6
2	U.S.A.	25,242	26,541	12.1
4	Portugal	13,483	16,333	7.5
6	India	9,203	12,868	5.9
3	Hong Kong	14,662	12,704	5.8
5	Jamaica	9,363	11,286	5.2
7	Philippines	6,757	9,564	4.4
8	Greece	5,833	5,632	2.6
9	Italy	5,468	5,226	2.4
16	Haiti	2,178	4,857	2.2
		119,162	143,467	65.7

... 2

The total of these "top 10" major source countries was 143,467 or 65.7 per cent; in 1973, these 10 countries provided 66.3 per cent of the immigrant movement.

In 1974, 106,083 (48.6 per cent of the total number of immigrants) joined the labour force, compared with 92,228 (50 per cent) the previous year.

The major occupational groups of those immigrants in the labour force were: professionals 21,599 (20.4 per cent); fabrication, assembly and repairing 15,466 (14.6 per cent); clerical 15,660 (14.8 per cent) and service 10,604 (10 per cent).

Ontario continued to receive the largest number of immigrants: 120,115 (54.98 per cent); followed by British Columbia 34,481 (15.78 per cent); Quebec 33,458 (15.32 per cent); Alberta 14,289 (6.54 per cent); Manitoba 7,423 (3.40 per cent); Saskatchewan 2,244 (1.03 per cent); and the Atlantic provinces 6,155 (2.81 per cent).

The majority of immigrants -- 171,168 (78.35 per cent) were under 35 years of age.

The immigrant total comprised 111,122 males and 107,343 females.

The attached tables show the source areas and intended destinations of the immigrants.

N.B. The statistics found herewith will soon be published in a better printing format.

SOURCE OF IMMIGRANTS -- DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD AREAS

(Total Number of Arrivals and Percentage of Immigrants from each Source Area)

Area		1946-1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
EUROPE	Number	2,617,559	75,609	52,031	51,293	71,883	88,694
	%	80.1	51.2	42.7	42.0	39.0	40.6
AFRICA	Number	38,471	2,863	2,841	8,308	8,307	10,450
	%	1.2	2.0	2.3	6.8	4.5	4.8
ASIA	Number	158,547	21,170	22,171	23,325	43,193	50,566
	%	4.9	14.3	18.2	19.1	23.4	23.2
AUSTRALASIA	Number	48,773	4,388	2,906	2,148	2,671	2,594
	%	1.5	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.2
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA:	Number	350,632	37,795	36,019	31,836	45,946	51,817
	%	10.7	25.6	29.6	26.1	25.1	23.7
SOUTH AMERICA	Number	39,635	4,943	5,058	4,309	11,057	12,528
	%	1.2	3.4	4.2	3.5	6.0	5.7
OCEANIA & OTHERS	Number	13,527	945	874	787	1,143	1,816
	%	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
TOTAL	Number	3,267,144	147,713	121,900	122,006	184,200	218,465
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100

IMMIGRATION BY PROVINCE OF DESTINATION
(Percentage Included)

PROVINCE	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
NEWFOUNDLAND	604 .41	805 .41	984 .44	1,006 .55	832 .52	630 .43	819 .67	686 .56	984 .54	1,036 .47
P.E.I	137 .07	141 .07	147 .07	176 .09	182 .11	185 .13	172 .14	175 .14	273 .15	311 .14
NOVA SCOTIA	1,612 1.10	2,084 1.07	2,406 1.08	1,957 1.06	2,167 1.34	2,007 1.36	1,812 1.49	1,872 1.53	2,548 1.38	2,601 1.19
NEW BRUNSWICK	1,074 .73	1,283 .66	1,322 .59	1,025 .56	1,239 .77	1,070 .72	1,038 .85	1,301 1.06	1,729 .94	2,207 1.01
QUEBEC	30,346 20.68	39,198 20.13	45,717 20.51	35,481 19.28	28,230 17.47	23,261 15.75	19,222 15.77	18,592 15.24	26,871 14.59	33,458 15.32
ONTARIO	79,702 54.30	107,621 55.26	116,850 52.43	96,155 52.27	86,588 53.60	80,732 54.65	64,357 52.79	63,805 52.30	103,187 56.02	120,115 54.98
MANITOBA	3,948 2.69	5,132 2.63	9,313 4.18	8,723 4.74	6,380 3.95	5,826 3.94	5,301 4.35	5,262 4.31	6,621 3.59	7,423 3.40
SASKATCHEWAN	2,649 1.80	3,440 1.77	3,754 1.68	3,557 1.93	2,492 1.54	1,709 1.16	1,426 1.17	1,511 1.24	1,866 1.01	2,244 1.03
ALBERTA	8,049 5.48	10,078 5.17	15,004 6.73	13,203 7.18	11,274 6.98	10,405 7.04	8,653 7.10	8,390 6.87	11,904 6.46	14,289 6.54
BRITISH COLUMBIA	18,502 12.60	24,746 12.70	27,215 12.21	22,496 12.23	21,953 13.59	21,683 14.68	18,917 15.52	20,107 16.48	27,949 15.17	34,481 15.78
YUKON & N.W.T.	135 .09	215 .11	164 .07	195 .11	194 .12	205 .14	183 .15	305 .25	268 .15	300 .14
TOTAL	146,758	194,743	222,876	183,974	161,531	147,713	121,900	122,006	184,200	218,465

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ate March 18, 1975. Date
ubject 75-17 Sujet

JOB BARRIERS

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras today said departmental experience has shown that some employers in Canada have used restrictive hiring practices. He emphasized that while the practice was relatively widespread only a small portion of the total number of employers had consciously introduced artificial job barriers.

"Artificial job barriers often exclude capable and qualified individuals," he said. "Experience has shown that some employers have extended employment criteria beyond the qualifications necessary for actual job performance, thus restricting employment opportunities."

The Minister urged employers to review their recruitment criteria and eliminate those restrictive practices which substantially and unnecessarily narrow their choice of workers.

The most prevalent forms of job barriers noted by the department are: inflated educational requirements; an over-emphasis on previous

...2

job experience; age; sex; some recruitment practices which tend to discriminate against specific segments of the community; personnel testing; bonding; and health requirements.

"Artificial and arbitrary employment criteria automatically exclude segments of the labour force," the Minister said. "The consequences are an under-utilization of manpower, artificial labour shortages, a higher number of long-term vacancies, and delays in hiring. All these are, of course, extremely costly to the employer.

"Some job barriers are erected unintentionally by employers," said Mr. Andras. "In his effort to attract the best educated personnel, an employer may overlook other workers whose educational levels are quite adequate for the job in question.

"There are occasions where the employer will over-emphasize the importance of experience. This creates a job barrier for such people as the young, (who constitute a quarter of the labour force), women re-entering the labour market, newly arrived immigrants, and persons seeking new kinds of employment. In addition, such employers deprive themselves of the chance of selecting from among a very large portion of those who are actually available for work.

"Among other barriers, the department has found that arbitrary maximum and minimum age requirements for jobs create barriers for both older workers and youth. Although discrimination against women on the grounds of sex is disappearing, sterotype thinking in the past has linked them to careers in sales, nursing, secretarial, and clerical work.

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"Employers should examine their hiring procedures carefully to ensure that various kinds of discrimination are not practised."

Mr. Andras questioned the use of aptitude and intelligence tests "They may provide invalid indicators of work tasks and at times are imperfectly adapted to the Canadian situation." The Minister noted that many of these tests were prepared outside Canada and therefore were totally unsuited to Canadian culture and groups. "In fact, some of these intelligence tests have the effect of selecting a candidate 'out' of a position, instead of 'in'," he said.

"Employers have a legitimate right to demand specific qualifications for specialized positions. These qualifications, however, should be determined realistically after considering all the requirements, both immediate and future, of the position. It is to the employers' advantage that these be bridges to employment, and not barriers."

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For further information call: 996-0261

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March 18, 1975.
75-18

Date
Sujet

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CANADA FARM LABOUR POOL PROGRAM TO BE
CONTINUED AND EXPANDED IN 1975

In response to representations from local agricultural communities and farm organizations, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras today announced that the experimental Canada Farm Labour Pool (CFLP) program will be continued and expanded in 1975.

Stressing that the program has not yet been in operation for a full twelve months and is still experimental in nature, Mr. Andras stated that the performance to date has encouraged the opening of an additional 19 Pools in time for the spring agricultural season, bringing the total number of Pools in operation from 35 to 54. During 1974 the Canada Farm Labour Pool Program contributed significantly to the department's increase of placements in agricultural employment, i.e., from 72,000 in 1973 to 92,000 in 1974.

The breakdown of Pool distribution across Canada will be as follows: Atlantic 8; Quebec 7; Ontario 16; Prairies 19; Pacific 4. These figures do not include temporary branch Pool offices which are opened to meet demands for services created during critical harvest periods. All provinces, except Newfoundland, are participating in the program.

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Manpower officials are currently holding meetings and working in close co-operation with representatives of provincial governments, members of Local Agricultural Manpower Boards and CFLP Managers to review the operation of the Pool system and incorporate suggested refinements, as well as to ensure that the Pools will continue to meet local agricultural needs.

Introduced on an experimental basis during 1974, the Canada Farm Labour Pool program is an initiative of the Department of Manpower and Immigration designed to better organize the agricultural labour market and to provide more stability to seasonal, relief and permanent farm labour categories.

In addition, the CFLP program stimulates improvements in the wage rates, and employment and living conditions for farm workers and, thereby, helps upgrade the image of the agricultural industry in Canada.

Mr. Andras noted that, while the results of the 1974 Agricultural Manpower Program are at various stages of assessments, it is clear that the CFLP program has met the bulk of the immediate manpower needs of farm employers and has captured the interest of local agricultural communities.

"One of the program's great strengths," Mr. Andras pointed out, "is that it is conducted at the local level by farm organizations and individuals who are concerned on a daily basis with local agricultural conditions and manpower requirements."

... 3

Over the winter months, the staffs of the Canada Farm Labour Pools have been actively surveying farm labour demands for the spring season and are closely involved with Canada Manpower Centres in the identification and development of training packages to meet local agricultural manpower needs for skilled farm workers.

Mr. Andras referred to the agricultural training programs administered by the Department of Manpower and Immigration, stating that "With the emphasis on developing a skilled work force for agriculture and improving productivity in the industry, 223 types of agricultural courses were offered through the Canada Manpower Training Program in 1973/74. Altogether 20,036 farm operators and agricultural workers enrolled in courses, with over 15,000 referred to full-time training courses. The total cost to Canada for these agricultural training programs was almost 10 million dollars in 1973/74 fiscal year."

Agriculture for Young Canadians

The Agriculture for Young Canadians program (AYC) will be continued in 1975. This program was initiated in 1974 by the Department of Manpower and Immigration to attract young Canadians, primarily students, to agricultural work during the summer vacation period and to possible future careers in agriculture.

The federal government will again contribute up to $50,000 to each province to assist in the establishment and/or operation by the provinces of AYC programs.

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For further information call: 996-0261

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[Press Release]

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March 26, 1975
75-19

Date
Sujet

Joint News Release issued by the Honourable Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, and the Honourable Ed Maynard, Minister of Manpower and Industrial Relations for the Province of Newfoundland

A new two-year Adult Occupational Training Agreement, designed to assist Newfoundland meet its institutional and industrial occupational training needs, has been signed by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras and Ed Maynard, Newfoundland Minister of Manpower and Industrial Relations.

Effective April 1, 1975, the agreement stipulates a minimum $10,014,000 will be made available to Newfoundland during each of the next two years for the purchase of institutional training, including training for apprentices, and for the payment of administrative costs in industrial training. The minimum amount will be adjusted, during the second fiscal year of the agreement, by the percentage increase in the National Consumer Price Index.

The new contract, ending March 31, 1977, replaces former training agreements with Newfoundland signed in 1967 and 1968.

... 2

A joint Federal-Provincial Manpower Needs Committee of the Province of Newfoundland shall assure close co-ordination between federal and provincial programs related to manpower training, will assess manpower needs in Newfoundland, recommend training plans and priorities, assess training results, and recommend improvements.

Operation of the Manpower Needs Committee is an integral part of the agreement, which recognizes that "Manpower Training programs can only be fully effective when there is the closest consultation and co-operation between Canada and the Province in the planning and carrying out of activities within their respective jurisdictions."

Under the agreement, Newfoundland will co-operate with the Manpower Counsellors at the Canada Manpower Centres in the selection of trainees. Through its responsibility for education, the province develops courses, training programs and schedules, and the locations of institutional training.

Also under the agreement, and through the Manpower Needs Committee, the federal government may enter into contracts with Newfoundland employers, reimbursing some of their direct costs in industrial training. The agreement states that "the federal government will not enter into any contracts where the soundness of the proposed training has not been attested to by the Province."

Institutional training usually occurs in a classroom-like environment, whereas industrial training may be on-site or a combination of classroom and practical instruction.

For each fiscal year of the agreement, an amount of some $200,700 will be available to Newfoundland for approved training improvement projects such as adult training methodologies, innovative training procedures, professional improvement of instructors, assessment of training, and the implementation of pilot projects.

... 3

Several other Canadian provinces have entered into similar Adult Occupational Training Agreements with the federal government. The two-year Newfoundland agreement does not include a special training project announced by Mr. Andras last fall and jointly underway now by the province, the federal Department of Manpower and Immigration, and the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

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For further information call: 992-9230

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April 2, 1975

75-20

Date
Sujet

Joint News Release issued by the Honourable Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, and the Honourable Gordon MacMurchy, Minister of Continuing Education for the Province of Saskatchewan.

A new two-year federal-provincial Adult Occupational Training Agreement has been signed by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras and Saskatchewan Minister of Continuing Education Gordon MacMurchy. The Agreement will assist Saskatchewan in providing institutional and industrial training opportunities for the provincial labour force.

Effective April 1, 1975, the agreement provides that a minimum of $6,840,000 will be made available to Saskatchewan in the first fiscal year of the agreement for the purchase of institutional training, apprenticeship training, and in payment of administration costs incurred by industrial training. In the second fiscal year ending March 31, 1977, the minimum amount will be adjusted by the percentage increase in the National Consumer Price Index as determined by Statistics Canada. The agreement replaces existing contracts which were signed in 1967.

Realizing that manpower training programs can only be fully effective with close co-operation between the federal and provincial governments, a joint Federal-Provincial Manpower Needs Committee has been established to assess manpower needs in the province, recommend training plans and priorities, assess training results, and recommend improvements.

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The agreement recognizes that the fulfillment of the needs of the labour market relies heavily on the degree to which individuals can obtain satisfying and rewarding employment through the acquisition of skills necessary for an occupation. These factors - the needs of the labour market and the skill requirements of the trainees - constitute the basic criteria for designing course curricula, and determining the type and method of training to be used.

Saskatchewan through its training institutions may contract with business and industry to provide part of the institutional training.

Also under the agreement, the federal government may enter into contracts with Saskatchewan employers, reimbursing some of their direct costs in industrial training, and assisting employers to undertake specific training programs. The agreement states, however, that the federal government will not enter into any contracts where the soundness of the proposed training has not been attested to by the Province. For the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1975, up to $1,177,000 will be made available by the federal government for employer-centered training in the Province.

For each fiscal year of the agreement, an amount of some $131,400 will be available to Saskatchewan for approved training improvement projects such as adult training methodologies, innovative training procedures, professional improvement of instructors, assessment of training programs, and the implementation of pilot projects.

Several other Canadian provinces have entered into similar Adult Occupational Training Agreements with the federal government.

For further information: 992-9230

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Date April 2, 1975.
Subject 75-21

Date
Sujet

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APR 16 1975
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Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said today his Department stood ready to co-operate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in any action by the international community that may be necessary to help alleviate human suffering in South Vietnam.

Measures taken by the Department of Manpower and Immigration will be in addition to the $1.75 million of aid assistance to UN relief programs announced March 27 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

He said that his Department would give priority processing to nominated and sponsored relatives in South Vietnam and Cambodia of Canadian citizens and landed immigrants, and to orphan children who will be adopted by Canadian families. In both cases, the permission to leave the country by the Cambodian and South Vietnam governments is being sought by our Canadian representatives. We are also requesting the needed concurrence by provincial child welfare authorities in Canada in respect of children for adoption.

Authority to issue visas to 22 Cambodian orphans now located in Saigon was sent yesterday and the children are expected to be leaving for Canada as soon as transportation arrangements can be made.

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Canadian citizens or landed immigrants who wish to sponsor or nominate relatives in Cambodia or South Vietnam are urged to contact their nearest Canada Immigration Centre.

Mr. Andras said that steps had already been taken to assure that no Vietnamese or Cambodians now in Canada would be required to leave for any reason as long as the present situation continues.

He added that persons who leave South Vietnam and Cambodia and who apply elsewhere to come to Canada could be dealt with under our normal refugee procedures.

Mr. Andras expressed his profound sympathy for the many thousands of persons displaced from their homes in South Vietnam and Cambodia and pledged that he would support Canadian co-operation with any broadly based international program of assistance in accordance with Canada's humanitarian traditions.

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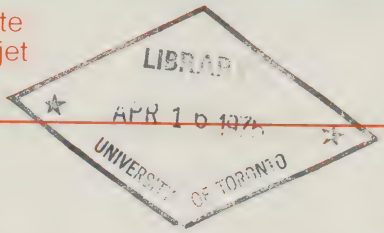
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April 4, 1975.
75-22

Date
Sujet



Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said today that Columbian textile workers brought to Canada to fill temporary jobs in a Louisville, Quebec textile plant must leave the country in order to apply for permanent residence in Canada, but they can do so by using the return tickets provided them at the time they first left Columbia, and the Canadian immigration office in Bogota will deal with them promptly and provide assisted passage loans if necessary to finance their return.

Mr. Andras said that 25 of the Columbians have been offered employment at a Smith's Falls, Ontario textile plant and would likely qualify as immigrants. The remaining 12, who have not yet found employment, will have their temporary visas extended to July 20 to give them extra time in Canada to seek employment.

"Under our laws," Mr. Andras said, "all of these people must return to their homeland when their authorised stay in Canada comes to an end. However, in the case of the 25 workers who already have firm job offers, we are prepared to entertain their application for return to Canada as immigrants. Our offices in Bogota, Columbia have already been instructed to deal with applications as promptly as possible. With respect to this group of workers we are ready to

consider the provision of assisted passage loans if required to finance their return to Canada."

"The same service will be extended to the remaining 12 Columbian Citizens who, so far, have not been able to secure employment, providing they have firm job offers prior to their departure."

In making his announcement, Mr. Andras again emphasized the fact that all of the Columbians must leave Canada in compliance with Canadian Law.

"It would be unfair to all those people who apply properly from posts abroad if special concessions were made in this one case to permit landing in Canada," Mr. Andras said. "In addition, such a course of action might mislead others into thinking that they could come to Canada as temporary workers and then remain in the country as immigrants."

"I think it should be clearly understood," Mr. Andras continued, "that all of these Columbian workers were full and properly advised of the temporary nature of their stay in Canada. All were in possession of return tickets for their return to Columbia at the end of their authorized stay here. It is also equally clear that many of them hoped this was not a firm decision and unwisely took actions based on their personal hopes and expectations."

All of the Columbians will be required to leave Canada on or before July 20th, the date when their return tickets to Columbia cease to be valid.

"Our laws are quite clear," Mr. Andras concluded. "The workers involved in this case must leave Canada and return to their own country where, if they wish, they can apply for admission to Canada as properly visa'ed immigrants.

. . . 3

"On our part we will take all action within the law to co-operate in every possible way to facilitate their return."

All of the Columbian Citizens were originally allowed entry into Canada not as visitors but to take employment in jobs where Canadians were not readily available. Under the terms of their admission they would be required to return home when work ceased. The workers were subsequently laid off late last year when their employer was forced to cut back operations at the Louisville, Quebec plant. The Department of Manpower and Immigration subsequently extended their stay in Canada to allow them to seek work or to make preparations for their return to Columbia.

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Cabinet du ministre
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Pour publication

ate April 11, 1975 Date
ubject 75-24 Sujet

Increased Canada Manpower Mobility grants and allowances are available to unemployed, about to be unemployed or underemployed workers willing to move within the country, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

The Minister said that policy and legislative changes now in effect "will increase the capacity of the Canada Manpower Mobility Program by making it more accessible to Canadian workers. At the same time the changes will expedite the filling of employers' manpower requirements."

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A major policy revision raises the salary limit for persons wishing to obtain a relocation grant. To have qualified previously, workers could earn no more than $10,000 to $12,000, taking into consideration the number of dependants. Under the new scale, workers may earn from $11,000 to $15,500 based on the number of dependants and the duration of unemployment.

Workers in transit - on exploratory, temporary employment and special travel grants - may now receive a $20 daily living allowance compared to the previous $13 for a period of up to three days for exploratory and temporary employment grants and a maximum of five days for special travel grants.

... 2

Special travel grants, formerly available to only a small number of people needing to travel for diagnostic and special testing services, are now available to any worker isolated from Manpower offices and services. Designed to improve service to Canadians in remote areas, special travel grants will allow these people to visit their nearest Canada Manpower Centre for up to five days.

Revisions to policies governing temporary employment grants will provide workers with return transportation in addition to the previous provision for transportation costs to the place of employment only. The qualifying period for a grant has been lowered from 12 weeks to eight weeks of employment. Mr. Andras said the relaxed new policy would correct labour imbalances, particularly in areas needing seasonal workers.

Another change provides for a contingency payment allowing the department to return relocated workers and families to their original localities.

"In the past," the Minister said, "we could not help a family unable to readjust in the new locality, nor could we assist where the family-income earner died suddenly leaving the family stranded in a strange location. We had no authority to provide financial assistance to these people before. Yet morally and socially there is an obligation which can now be met through the contingency grant."

During the 1974-75 fiscal year approximately 26,800 grants representing $7,900,000 were issued under the Canada Manpower Mobility Program. Departmental officials estimate that some 40,000 grants representing $10,000,000 will be issued during the 1975-76 fiscal year.

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For further information: 992-9230

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April 16, 1975
75-25

Date
Sujet

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Minister of Manpower and Immigration Robert Andras today announced details of the additional $13.4 million allocated to Summer '75, the federal Student Summer Employment and Activities Program.

The additional allocation, announced in the House of Commons on April 9, will help offset anticipated increases in the rate of youth unemployment in 1975. With a new total allocation of $80.5 million, Summer '75 is expected to provide direct and indirect employment for more than 250,000 young people.

In all, 14 summer employment programs in seven participating federal departments will receive additional funding. More than 7,000 additional jobs will be provided through the largest single allocation, an $8.9 million increase for the Opportunities for Youth program.

In addition to increased funding for programs already announced Mr. Andras said that there would be two new components for Summer '75. In one program, students hired by the National Film Board will be employed in a variety of youth-oriented film productions. The main project would be to support Canada World Youth by providing technical help and materials to film the experiences of young people working abroad. The program will create 27 jobs at a cost of $80,000.

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In the second new program, to be operated by the Department of Health and Welfare, funds will be made available to qualified native youth to develop recreation and sports programs for native communities. Sixty summer jobs will be created with a federal contribution of $140,000.

"When I announced the Summer '75 program in December," said Mr. Andras, "I emphasized that the bulk of summer student hiring would take place in the private sector. This situation is unaltered and I would again encourage employers to help students and themselves by hiring young people for summer jobs. Nevertheless there is a limit to the private sector's capability to absorb students. In the light of revised economic forecasts for the coming summer, we are introducing these additions to Summer '75. In this way we hope to further augment the effort of the private sector to provide meaningful employment and activities for Canada's youth this summer."

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For further information call: 996-0262

HIGHLIGHTS OF INCREASE IN SSEAP FUNDING

The National Film Board will receive $80,000 to employ 27 students in diverse youth-oriented film productions in a new SSEAP program.

* * *

National Health & Welfare will operate a new program which will receive $140,000 and create 60 jobs for qualified native youth to create recreation and sports programs for native communities.

* * *

Opportunities for Youth will receive an additional $8.9 million. This brings the total to $36.4 million, providing jobs for 29,000 young people.

* * *

Cadet Training under the auspices of the Department of National Defence will almost double its participants to 6,290 from the original 3,700. New monies to a total of $1,000,000 will bring the total funds for the program to $1,700,000.

* * *

Reserve Training under DND will also receive an additional $1,000,000. This will bring the total to $5.2 million and increase the number of participants from 4,300 to 5,324.

* * *

The Community Assistance Program of DND will more than double its budget with an additional $535,000 bringing its total funding to $865,000. The number of participants will increase from 300 to 786.

* * *

Consumer and Corporate Affairs' Summer Puppet Program will receive an additional $10,000.

The Secretary of State's Community Student Services program will receive another $1.37 million, bringing its total to over $7 million. This program will create an additional 632 student jobs on top of the original 2,100 bringing the total to 2,732 participants.

* * *

Three programs from Indian and Northern Affairs will receive an additional $260,000 creating another 145 jobs. They are Parks Canada, Native Summer Employment, and Northern.

* * *

Canada Manpower Centres for Students will receive an additional $200,000 bringing the total to $4.2 million.

* * *

Monies for Student Hostels under the Secretary of State will be increased to $1.35 million from $1.3 million.

* * *

Funding under the Secretary of State's Student Travel and Exchange Program will be increased from $325,000 to $434,000.

* * *

The Fifth United Nations Conference under the auspices of the Solicitor General's department will receive an additional $15,000. This brings the total to $75,000 and permits the number of student jobs to increase to 71 from the original 60.

* * *

The Drug Research and Street Agencies program under Health and Welfare will receive $960,000 and create 467 jobs, up from $800,000 and 389 participants.

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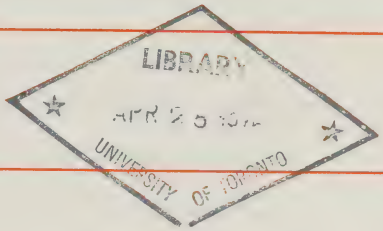
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April 21, 1975

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Sujet



CAREERS CANADA

Careers Canada, the most comprehensive career information package in the country, was launched today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras with the release of three occupational counselling books.

The package, which supersedes Manpower's former occupational monographs, has been one of the department's major concerns in past months. Mr. Andras heralded it as "a unique approach to informing Canadians, especially students, about occupational alternatives as early in their education and careers as possible."

"Careers Canada," he noted, "is the only series which offers occupational information in a national context. In terms of scope and research, it must also be one of the most ambitious in the world."

Mr. Andras said the books, written for a young audience, were also unique in approach and content. "The authors have recognized that young people need information about work early if they are to make wise career decisions. They have accepted that people won't plough through mammoth volumes of technical material. Moreover, while former publications stressed the educational requirements for jobs, Careers Canada answers the reader's need for information on what each job entails, working conditions, advancement opportunities and employment forecasts."

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The three volumes released today are entitled "Careers in Construction," "Careers in Clerical Occupations" and "Careers in Electronic Data Processing." The first of about 40 such Careers Canada publications, they exemplify the wide range of occupations to be covered. The remaining volumes will be prepared and published within the next two years or so.

"Whether you are a Newfoundland Canada Manpower Centre client interested in further training or new work, or a Yukon high school student considering your career, Careers Canada will tell you, generally, the nature of an occupation, the education and training required, and the employment outlook in that field. It is an impressive work," the Minister said.

Some fields covered in the Careers Canada series include health, sports and recreation, mechanical repair, and the sciences. Separate editions are published in each official language. In their role as employment forecasters, the books have a shelf life of three to five years. They will be updated when necessary.

The series will be distributed to about 7,000 Canadian counselling centres, including all Canada Manpower Centres, secondary schools, post-secondary schools, rehabilitation centres and public libraries. The first books will also be sold by Information Canada, Ottawa, for one dollar each, a price Mr. Andras hopes will be within students' budgets.

The publications are concisely written, with abundant photographs and distinctive color covers. They are designed to interest and encourage readers, particularly students. Department officials, Mr. Andras said, made every effort to obtain recent photographs of work situations. Trade and professional associations and provincial ministries of education have validated the contents.

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Cabinet du ministre
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May 1, 1975
75-28

Date
Sujet

Effective April 1, 1975, a new two-year Adult Occupational Training Agreement between the federal government and the Province of Prince Edward Island will make available more than $4,822,000 for the purchase of adult occupational training courses from the province.

The agreement, signed by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras and Prince Edward Island Minister of Education W. Bennett Campbell, is aimed at increasing and improving skilled manpower in P.E.I. in order to:

- maximize employment,
- enable Canadian workers to fulfill their individual capacities,
- support economic growth and productivity,
- help workers cope with technological or other adjustments,
- reduce inequitable income disparities, and
- enable the labour market to function more efficiently and smoothly.

In the second year of the contract, the amount paid will reflect any increase in the national consumer price index as determined by Statistics Canada. The Ministers stated that funds will also be available for industrial training, allowances for trainees, and training improvement projects.

The agreement will play a major role in ensuring that skilled people will be available to meet the demands of Prince Edward Island's economy. It will also increase workers' opportunities to upgrade their skills and earning power.

The needs of the labour market and the skill requirements of the trainees constitute the basic criteria for designing curricula and determining the type and method of training to be used. Ottawa and Prince Edward Island also agreed that the province can contract with industries to provide part of the training stipulated in the institutional training section of the agreement; furthermore, industries may purchase from the province part or all of the training required under an industrial training contract.

The agreement acknowledges the close consultation and co-operation between Canada and Prince Edward Island in providing effective manpower training programs: "It is in the interests of both the federal and provincial governments to ensure that the Canada Manpower Training Program is as effective and efficient as possible. To achieve this goal will require co-operation and consultation at all levels during the planning, implementation and evaulation stages."

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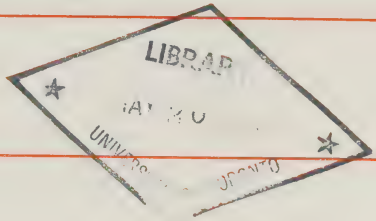
For Release

Pour publication

Press Release

Date
Sujet

May 6, 1975
75-31



The Minister of Manpower and Immigration Robert Andras today announced the regional breakdown of the additional $8.9 million that has been allocated to the 1975 Opportunities for Youth program.

A $27.5 million OFY program was announced in December but that budget has now been increased due to a higher student unemployment rate than previously estimated. With a total budget of $36.4 million, OFY is expected to provide summer employment for 29,000 young people.

The new funds will finance excellent project proposals for which there were insufficient monies. The regional breakdown is: $1.8 million to the Atlantic Region; $3.9 million to Quebec; $1.9 million to Ontario; $190,000 to the Prairies and the Northwest Territories; and $300,000 to British Columbia and the Yukon. The remainder of the additional funds will be used for administrative expenses.

To date, 4,172 projects have been approved and another 399 approvals will be made. For the first time in OFY's history, project approvals were announced as early as March.

. . . 2

When announcing the increased funding for this year's program, Mr. Andras emphasized the beneficial effects of the program not only by reducing student unemployment but by giving youth an opportunity to develop skills and by providing community services to the needy.

"Young people have consistently responded to the Opportunities for Youth program with enthusiasm, generosity and imagination. They have helped the lonely, geographically isolated and economically deprived. They have provided transportation for the handicapped, dental care for underprivileged children, and entertainment for the elderly. They have undertaken innovative research projects designed to help combat our environmental and urban problems. They have brought cultural activities to people who do not normally have access to the arts."

"Young people take their projects seriously," Mr. Andras continued. "They must organize, develop and operate the projects themselves, which requires a commitment beyond a nine-to-five routine. In an evaluation of the 1974 program, about 80 per cent of the participants expressed a strong sense of commitment to their job."

"It is important that students develop organizational and management skills, and for this reason, proposals which do not involve sufficient student participation or represent merely a financial extension of provincial or municipal services may not be approved."

Mr. Andras said the 1974 evaluation further showed that 99 per cent of OFY participants felt their project had been successful in meeting the need to which it was addressed; and that participants also felt that the program benefited themselves. The majority -- 63 per cent -- felt it had been of great value and a further 34 per cent felt it had been of some

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value. Many of the participants felt that they might consider their types of jobs on the projects as future careers.

"In past summers Canadian youth has met the challenge of the OFY program," Mr. Andras said. "I'm confident they'll do the same this summer."

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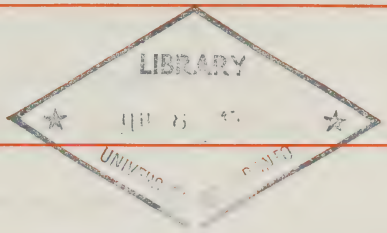
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Press Release

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July 4, 1975.
75-35

Date
Sujet



A $150 million Local Initiatives Program will spearhead the Federal Program against unemployment this fall.

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said today that L.I.P. 1975-76 will be basically unaltered from the program that has created a quarter of a million short-term jobs in four years.

"The major change," Mr. Andras said, "is that we have doubled the size of projects for which municipalities can apply,to $150,000 per project. This will allow local governments to continue to fund innovative projects creating employment for Canadians."

The other significant changes are the over-all increased level of funding and the earlier starting date for projects. Last year's budget for the program was $96 million.

This year, projects may start operating November 3, one month earlier than last year. In exceptional cases, a project may be permitted to begin during October. Applications will be available early in July at Canada Manpower Centres and must be submitted by September 12.

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Another important feature of this year's program is that private companies can sponsor projects. Their proposals must be of community benefit and meet other project criteria. Any profits will be used to reduce the government's contribution.

"We believe that the initiative and expertise of the business community can be well put to use in community betterment schemes," Mr. Andras said.

"The creativity and initiative of Canadians will again play an important part in reducing unemployment this winter. I expect that Canadians will respond to this year's expanded L.I.P. program as enthusiastically as they have responded to past programs," Mr. Andras said.

L.I.P.'s strength as a job-creating measure in times of seasonal slowdown in Canadian communities has been demonstrated in four successive years. An economic study of the impact of the program has determined that program expenditures of approximately $490 million in those years resulted in an increase of $723 million in the Gross National Product.

The primary objective of L.I.P. is to reduce unemployment by inviting Canadians to submit proposals for community projects that will provide jobs. The projects will be funded by the federal government.

To be eligible, projects must:

-- create new jobs;

-- provide a worthwhile facility or service to the community;

-- have the support of the local community;

-- not duplicate existing facilities or services;

-- have adequate financing for any costs over and above the allowable federal contribution;

... 3

-- keep proposals to a maximum of $100,000 ($150,000 for municipal projects);

-- employ only the unemployed;

-- not support leisure activities solely for the sponsor;

-- not primarily improve the property of individuals.

Mr. Andras also emphasized that those projects that tend to generate a continuing dependency on Manpower funds will not be approved unless it is demonstrated, in advance, that the projects will have a permanent source of support.

"We have no interest in funding projects that will cause undue hardships in a community once they have terminated," he said.

In the first year of L.I.P. Municipalities carried a major responsibility for making the program a success. This year L.I.P. support should add many new municipal jobs that would otherwise not exist. This is not an attempt to subsidize present municipal jobs but rather a desire to create new jobs in local governments.

This year L.I.P. wages must average no more than $125 per week -- slightly higher than last winter's average salary. As in last winter's program, Constituency Advisory Groups--volunteer groups composed of departmental officials and local citizens nominated by the Members of Parliament--will play a role in choosing L.I.P. projects for their constituency. Final decisions on all projects will be left to the Minister.

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"It has been clearly established through last winter's L.I.P. program that the answer to unemployment is the involvement of local communities. I am sure that all Canadian communities will devise proposals suitable to their locality that will at the same time provide an innovative means of solving some of the communities' social problems," Mr. Andras said.

"I know the program will have a significant impact on unemployment this winter. The initiative of Canadians is the only ingredient necessary to make this program as successful as those in the past winters."

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For further information call: 996-0261

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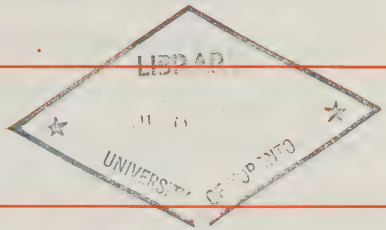
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[Press Release]

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Date
Sujet

July 4, 1975.
75-36

The special $450 million direct employment program announced in the budget Monday night will benefit hundreds of thousands of unemployed Canadians over the next two years.

In announcing details of the special program, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras emphasized its supplementary nature.

"Existing federal Manpower programs to help Canadians cope with employment problems are substantial and they have the triple virtue of immediately taking people off the unemployment rolls, of producing needed skills, and of better preparing our labour force for the upturn when their new skills will be needed," he said.

In 1975-76 the regular budget for these manpower programs amounts to more than $700 million, including:

$100 million for 450 Canada Manpower Centres with a staff of 6,741;

$480 million for manpower training which will provide full-time occupational training for 265,000 Canadians with a measured benefit/cost return of $6 for every dollar invested.

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$10 million for manpower mobility;

$4.5 million for special agricultural manpower programs;

More than $60 million for Opportunities for Youth and the carry-over costs of 1974-75 L.I.P.;

$20 million for special programs for disadvantaged workers.

In addition, the department has been authorized to spend $50 million over three years to launch a Community Employment Strategy.

"Although designed primarily for Canadians with chronic employment problems, C.E.S. will point the way to our general manpower strategies of the future," Mr. Andras said.

"We expect to have about 25 projects under way across Canada covering selected metro, urban, rural and frontier areas. The primary thrust is a concerted attack at the community level on the problems of those Canadians who have continuing difficulty in getting and keeping jobs, regardless of the state of the economy.

"From the C.E.S. experience we anticipate that a rational application of all existing programs and resources - federal and provincial, public and private - will emerge as a strategy around which we shall build the additional training and job creation which may be required to meet the needs as determined locally," he said.

The special $450 million supplement announced Monday will consist of:

$285 million for a restructured Local Initiatives Program, details of which have been announced separately. The program, over two years, is expected to create some 420,000 months of

employment for about 80,000 Canadians;

$70 million for additional manpower training which will enable 85,000 more of Canada's unemployed workers to prepare for future opportunities;

$25 million for a federal Labour Intensive Program, details of which will be announced by the President of the Treasury Board and which will create an estimated 30,000 months of work for about 6,000 Canadians;

$60 million for a 1976 Student Summer Employment and Activities Program which will create some 33,000 jobs, provide non-salaried activities for an estimated 190,000 students, and encourage 200,000 private sector jobs for students.

$10 million for an intensified Mobility and job-matching activity, which will help move workers from high unemployment areas to areas where jobs matching their skills exist.

The addition of $70 million to the $480 million 1975-76 budget for Canada Manpower Training Programs will be devoted to training the unemployed and will be distributed across Canada in accordance with the levels of unemployment. About half of the extra money will go to industrial training.

The mix for the 1976 Summer Student Employment and Activities program, to be funded at more than $60 million, will be developed by an interdepartmental committee headed by the Department of Manpower and Immigration. Opportunities for Youth will be the largest component of the summer program since is has the same general characteristics as L.I.P., and has been equally as successful.

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To increase the effectiveness of Manpower Mobility and job-matching, CMC staff will participate with individual employers in intensive cross-Canada recruiting campaigns. Staff and employers will identify areas of "shortage occupations" in key industries, and skilled unemployed workers who could fill the jobs will be recruited, and provided with financial assistance if they are willing to move either temporarily or permanently to where the jobs are.

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For further information call: 996-0261

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July 7, 1975.
75-37

Date
Sujet



The Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Robert Andras, today issued a deportation order against Lt. General Dang Van Quang.

Mr. Andras said that his decision was made "after a careful study of all the information concerning General Quang". General Quang has been in Canada since May 15th on a Permit which allowed him to remain here while his request for landed immigrant status was being examined. His Permit has been cancelled and he has been asked to leave Canada as soon as he can arrange for his admission to another country.

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July 14, 1975.
75-39

Date
Sujet



Quarterly statistics released today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras show that immigration to Canada during the first three months of 1975 reached 43,448, a decrease of 1,854 (4.1 per cent) compared to the first quarter of 1974.

Mr. Andras explained that the total did not reflect the number of persons actually coming to Canada but rather the number of persons who received landed immigrant status during the quarter.

"Last year, as a result of special measures such as the Adjustment of Status Program of 1973, an unusually high number of persons who were already in Canada were landed," said Mr. Andras. "If you look at the number who were granted visas abroad, came to Canada and were landed, there was a 22.1 per cent increase over the same period last year."

This year the total visa'd abroad was 37,734 compared to last year's 30,907. The number landed in Canada this year was 5,714 compared to 14,855 last year.

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"The changes in the Immigration Regulations I instituted in February and October of last year are just beginning to be felt," Mr. Andras explained, "but since they were not retroactive when I introduced them, I don't expect that the full impact of these changes will be felt until possibly the third quarter of 1975."

"I am pleased to note, however, that the occupational distribution of immigrants in terms of job vacancies in Canada is improving steadily," the Minister said. "This reflects our efforts last year to lign the immigration movement more closely to the needs of Canada's labour market."

Example Comparison Between Long Term Vacancies & Immigration

	First Quarter 1975			First Quarter 1974		
	Distribution of Immigration	Distribution of Vacancies	Absolute Difference	Distribution of Immigration	Distribution of Vacancies	Absolute Differenc
Assembling & Repairing	15.4	14.5	.9	15.5	19.2	3.6
Clerical	14.9	13.0	1.9	13.3	7.0	6.3
Service	9.3	9.7	.4	12.3	10.8	1.5
Machining	7.1	6.7	.4	6.9	11.8	4.9
Managerial & Administration	6.6	8.4	1.8	5.6	3.2	2.4
			5.4			18.7

Britain continued to be the number one source country, supplying 9,124 (21.0 per cent) immigrants, and the U.S. was second with 3,835 (8.8 per cent). Other major source countries include:

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	Number	% of Total Immigration	Position in March 1974
Portugal	2,672	6.2	3
India	2,372	5.5	5
Hong Kong	2,198	5.1	4
Philippines	1,974	4.5	7
Jamaica	1,967	4.5	6
Guyana	1,132	2.6	11
Italy	1,008	2.3	9
Trinidad-Tobago	990	2.3	10
TOTAL	14,313	33.0	

The distribution of the movement by world areas has not shown any major shift, the Minister said, adding there were some significant changes by country. For the most part, these changes, whether increases or decreases, are primarily related to the reduction of the number of persons landed here in Canada.

"If the 1974 totals by country included a great many persons landed in Canada, then the 1975 figures generally show a decrease; conversely, if the 1974 totals did not include many who were processed in Canada, then the 1975 figures generally show an increase," Mr. Andras explained.

Examples of countries showing changes this year include: United Kingdom - 46 per cent increase; United States - 38 per cent decrease; Guyana - 12 per cent increase; Jamaica - 22 per cent decrease.

"In the first instance, as a direct result of the energy crisis last year, there was also a marked increase in the number of applications from the U.K.," said Mr. Andras. "In the second instance, there were far fewer

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Americans landed in Canada, which accounts for part of that decrease, but we also noticed an apparent decrease in interest in immigration within the U.S."

"Concerning both Jamaica and Guyana, the number of persons visa'd outside Canada has increased noticeably," Mr. Andras said, "but Jamaica shows a decrease because there were fewer landed here, while Guyana, which did not have many landed here last year, shows an increased total."

"I am also pleased that the percentage of French speaking immigrants destined for Quebec has improved during this quarter," Mr. Andras said. "It has increased by 5.8 percentage points - from 21.8 per cent to 27.6."

Ontario continued to lead all other provinces in receiving immigrants with 24,014 (55.3 per cent), but the only provinces showing an increase in numbers received were Alberta with a 1.4 per cent increase, British Columbia with 0.8 per cent and Saskatchewan with 0.4 per cent. The following list shows the ranking of the provinces and territories, comparing the 1974 and 1975 totals.

Destination of First Quarter Immigration

	1975	1974
Ontario	24,014 (55.3%)	25,264 (55.8%)
British Columbia	6,971 (15.3%)	6,908 (15.2%)
Quebec	5,861 (13.5%)	6,886 (15.2%)
Alberta	3,213 (7.4%)	2,736 (6.0%)
Manitoba	1,571 (3.6%)	1,624 (3.6%)
Saskatchewan	593 (1.4%)	470 (1.0%)
Atlantic Provinces	1,161 (2.7%)	1,349 (3.0%)
Yukon & N.W.T.	64 (.1%)	65 (.1%)
TOTAL	43,448 (100%)	45,302 (100%)

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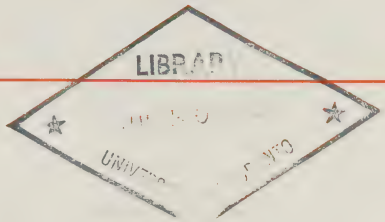
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Date
Sujet

July 18, 1975.
75-41



The first group of five convicted Chilean political prisoners are being released for departure to Canada and are expected to arrive at Toronto International Airport on **Tuesday** July 22, it was announced today by the Honourable Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

The five political prisoners and their 13 dependents are destined to the Toronto and Winnipeg areas.

A second group of seven prisoners and 23 dependents is expected in Toronto on July 28. Mr. Andras said that negotiations are under way with the Chilean authorities for the release of approximately 100 political prisoners for departure to Canada with their families. The group would total some 322 persons.

The Minister noted that Canada was the first country to indicate willingness to accept any significant number of political prisoners in Chile.

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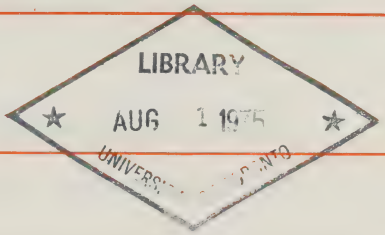
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Pour publication

Winnipeg
July 23, 1975

Date

75-42



A new two-year Adult Occupational Training Agreement, which will help provide institutional and industrial training opportunities, has been signed by the federal and Manitoba governments. Signing for the federal government was Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras, and for Manitoba Colleges and Universities Minister Ben Hanuschak.

The agreement, effective as of April 1, 1975, replaces the Occupational Training for Adults and Occupational Training for Apprentices Agreements signed by the two governments in 1967. It provides that a minimum of $8,242,000 will be made available in Manitoba in 1975-76 for institutional training and apprenticeship training programs and for certain of the programs' administrative costs. However, for 1975-76 the actual allocation is $9,100,000. In 1976-77 the base amount will be adjusted according to increases in the consumer price index as determined by Statistics Canada.

An option exists to extend the agreement for a third year under the same terms. Provision is continued for the payment of allowances, as income replacement, to those adults taking training under the program.



Most of the funds will go to support programs of one year or less that are given throughout Manitoba by the province's three community colleges. These include courses in adult basic upgrading, pre-employment skills training, and apprenticeship training.

Through its community colleges and other training institutions, Manitoba may contract with business and industry to provide part of the institutional training. The federal government may also enter into contracts with Manitoba employers, reimbursing some of their direct costs of industrial training and helping them to undertake specific training.

For the fiscal year 1975-76, a minimum of $1,364,000 will be made available by the federal government for industry-based training in Manitoba, according to the strategies and priorities of the Canada-Manitoba Manpower Needs Committee, which has the responsibility for carrying out the agreement, and the policies and regulations of the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

Under the agreement, the Manpower Needs Committee, composed of Manitoba and federal representatives, assesses training needs in the province, recommends training plans and priorities, assesses training results and recommends improvements. It assures close co-operation between provincial and federal manpower officials in carrying out their activities.

"We realize that manpower training programs can be fully effective only with the closest co-operation and consultation between the federal and provincial governments," the two Ministers said.

Manitoba will be responsible for preparing, organizing and conducting occupational training courses and for monitoring the training plans developed for industrial training.

The needs of the labour market and the skill requirements of the trainees, the two Ministers said, make up the basic criteria for designing course curricula and determining the type and method of training to be used in the programs.

The agreement recognizes that the fulfilment of the needs of the labour market relies heavily on the degree to which individuals can obtain satisfying and rewarding employment by acquiring skills needed for an occupation.

For each fiscal year of the agreement, $156,000 will be available in Manitoba for projects for assessing and improving the training programs. These could include innovative training procedures and various pilot projects, adult training methodologies and professional improvement of instructors.

Mr. Hanuschak and Mr. Andras expressed optimism that the agreement would lead to improved opportunities for co-operation between the two levels of government, resulting in improved manpower training programs.

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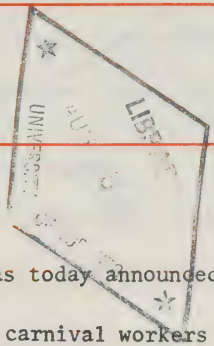
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July 25, 1975
75-43

Date
Sujet



Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras today announced a tightening of control over the admission to Canada of carnival workers is being instituted by his department.

"We are making these changes in keeping with our policy that, wherever possible, every job in Canada must be made available to citizens and permanent residents first," said Mr. Andras.

The Minister said that effective immediately, only those persons in a carnival who come within provisions described in the Immigration Act as "members of dramatic, artistic, athletic or other groups entering Canada for the purpose of giving performances or exhibitions of an entertaining or instructive nature" will be admitted.

Mr. Andras explained this would include: carnival performers and entertainers together with their essential supporting personnel; individual exhibitors and operators of a particular attraction together with their supporting personnel; and individual operators of amusement rides and persons essential for the operation of these rides.

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"All other workers required by foreign carnivals intending to operate here in Canada must, wherever possible, be hired locally," said Mr. Andras. The types of workers to be recruited in Canada include safety inspectors, security guards, casual labour to erect and take down amusement rides, tents and other equipment, ticket sellers, ticket takers, etc...

"Only in cases where these types of workers are not available locally, and this has been so certified by the local Canada Manpower Centre, will employment visas be issued to foreign workers" said Mr. Andras.

The Minister said the move, which comes at a time of year when carnival and fair activities are increasing, would make more jobs available to Canadian students and unskilled workers who are now unemployed.

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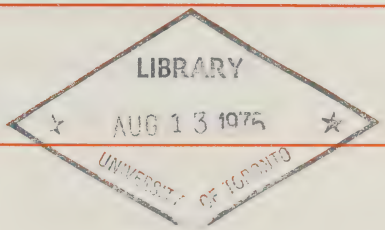
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Press Release

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July 31, 1975
75-44

Date
Sujet



The federal Local Initiatives Program will take an active part in helping the community of Springhill, Nova Scotia, rebuild from its recent disastrous fire.

The Honourable Alan MacEachen today announced on behalf of his collegue Robert Andras, Minister responsible for the Local Initiatives Program, that up to $500,000 will be made available to the community. Applications for projects designed to aid the community and employ local people will be considered as soon as received.

All projects submitted under this special phase of the L.I.P. program must be capable of immediate implementation. They will be allowed to begin as soon as they can be put into operation.

Mr. Andras pointed out that the contribution to Springhill is being provided in view of very unusual circumstances involved. Although L.I.P. is principally intended to relieve seasonal unemployment, it is also designed to aid and improve local communities.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON SPRINGHILL

In the early morning hours of Sunday, July 20, the latest in a series of disasters to hit the town of Springhill, Nova Scotia, (pop. 5,200) began as a fire in a Main Street restaurant. It spread to destroy eighteen other buildings, including the town hall, the offices of the weekly Springhill Record, the town's only theatre, two mail-order stores, a furniture store, the Knights of Pythias Hall, a paint store, a candy-making shop and four apartments.

Springhill is used to smoke; it is often covered with a blue haze from an underground coal fire which has been burning for seventeen years, ever since the last underground explosion ("bump") which killed 75 miners in 1958 and virtually destroyed the mining industry. Two previous bumps, one in 1956, and one in 1891, killed a total of 160 people. A 1957 fire left $1.5 million in damages, levelling 14 structures and leaving 34 homeless.

The town fire chief estimates the July 20 fire losses at $3 million, and Mayor William Mont says its impact will be greater than that of the 1957 blaze.

The local Canada Manpower Centre estimates that 28 people lost their jobs because of the fire. This does not include seven owner-operators.

Since the mining industry closed in the late 1950's the town's economic base has shrunk, its largest employers being the Springhill Medium Security Institution, a battery manufacturer, and (seasonally) a frozen food processor.

Project officers will be available to work with local organizations and the citizens of Springhill to assist them in designing projects that will alleviate the disaster.

"We have always tried to ensure that L.I.P. responds to local needs," said Mr. Andras, "and in this case we are allowing early starts to L.I.P. projects to permit the citizens of Springhill to use this program to rebuild their community. Because L.I.P. allows individuals to use federal funding to solve local problems using local expertise, it is particularly suited to providing aid in this situation."

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AUG 13 1975
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ate / bject August 6, 1975
75-45

Date / Sujet

New procedures to expedite the processing of immigrants from the People's Republic of China have been approved by the Chinese and Canadian governments, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

Under the terms of the new formal undertaking, signed by Canada and the People's Republic of China, the sponsor or nominator in Canada of a prospective immigrant from China will be directly responsible for completing the required application forms and, later, for making arrangements with the relative in China to obtain exit permits and proof of relationship documents.

The new procedures replace those set up following the signing of the family re-unification agreement with China in October 1974. It is believed that the new procedures will substantially reduce the workload by the Chinese authorities.

Applications now in process, as well as future applications, will be dealt with under the new procedures.

- 30 -

For further information: 992-8640

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Press Release

Date August 15, 1975

Subject 75-46

Date

Sujet

Nearly $500,000 in Local Initiatives Program grants will be used to create 180 jobs in Springhill, Nova Scotia. It will help the community recover from the disastrous fire of July 20.

Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan MacEachen, announced on behalf of Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, that nine projects have been approved for the community, creating 3,584 man-weeks of employment.

Projects approved are Operation Record Reconstruction, Operation Help, Beautification Springhill, Community Development, Springhill Cemeteries, Springhill Home Improvement, Hospital Beautification, Public Works, and Improvement to Springhill Firehall.

Fire hit Springhill, a town of 5,200 people, early on Sunday, July 20, causing about $3 million in damages.

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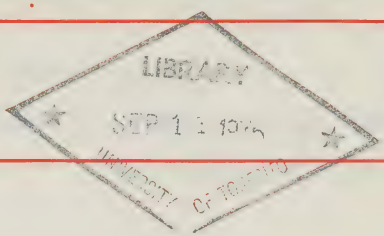
Pour publication

[Press Release]

Government Publications

te September 4, 1975
bject 75-49

Date
Sujet



Federal constituency allocations for the 1975-76 Local Initiatives Program totalling $134 million were announced today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras.

Allocations are based on the estimated unemployment rate for each constituency, and the totals by province are as follows: Newfoundland, $11,114,000; Prince Edward Island, $1,276,000; Nova Scotia, $4,710,000; New Brunswick, $8,896,000; Quebec, $49,797,000; Ontario, $30,836,000; Manitoba, $2,830,000; Saskatchewan, $2,079,000; Alberta, $2,657,000; British Columbia, $18,555,000.

The Northwest Territories has been allocated $800,000 and the Yukon $450,000.

Now in its fifth year of operation, L.I.P. is designed to create short-term jobs during peak times of seasonal unemployment in Canadian communities. Since 1971 a quarter of a million jobs have been created by the program.

. . . 2

Allocations are arrived at by a formula which provides approximately $323 for every unemployed person over a base rate of five per cent in a constituency. Constituencies with an estimated unemployment rate of five per cent or less will receive the minimum allocation of $100,000.

"This formula ensures a just and equitable distribution of L.I.P. funds to meet the needs of communities with the most severe unemployment rates," Mr. Andras said.

Applications for L.I.P. funds are available at all Canada Manpower Centres and Job Creation Branch offices. The deadline for submitting applications is September 12.

- 30 -

For further information call: 996-0261

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[Press release]

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te
bject September 16, 1975
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Date
Sujet

Persons temporarily in the United States, who would require visas if coming to Canada directly from their countries of origin, must, as of October 1, obtain Canadian non-immigrant visas if they plan to enter this country from the U.S.A., Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

This measure, which will affect a very small proportion of persons visiting Canada each year, was taken "to assist in maintaining effective (non-immigrant) visitor control and enforcement in view of the 1976 Olympics and at the same time to help rationalize our non-immigrant entry system," the Minister said.

Each year Canada welcomes some 40 million visitors from 240 different countries and geographic entities, and has been a consistent supporter of efforts to facilitate international travel. Mr. Andras emphasized that the more than 38 million United States citizens and U.S. permanent residents who visit Canada annually would not be subject to the amendment, nor would people coming from countries which are exempt from the non-immigrant visa requirements, such as the United Kingdom and France.

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Those persons who need non-immigrant visas to enter Canada while visiting the United States can apply at any one of 12 Canadian Consulates located in Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, San Francisco and Seattle. Persons affected may also apply for visas at Canadian embassies and consulates before departure from their home countries.

Mr. Andras emphasized that this change in visa requirements does not in any way compromise or prejudice the result of the Green Paper discussions started in February 1975. "As I stated publicly, the advent of the Green Paper does not mean that the on-going business of immigration stops. We will continue to make adjustments as and when they become necessary."

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SEP 26 1975
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Date September 12, 1975
Sujet 75-51

"It is hoped that a stronger emphasis on government hiring of handicapped people will ensure they are given an equal opportunity to secure employment in the public service," Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, said today.

Mr. Andras was announcing the commencement of a study of the hiring practices of handicapped people in the public service. The study is a joint effort involving the department and the Public Service Commission.

"The prime aim of the joint study is to increase the employment of Canadians with special needs in the Public Service. In addition, the study will identify and eliminate unnecessary or restrictive hiring practices and develop alternative methods of recruitment." Mr. Andras stressed that the project was a study, and not meant to be a solution to all employment problems associated with handicapped people.

The study will have a brief demonstration period of six months in four areas - Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and the Ottawa-Hull National Capital Region. These demonstration projects will be staffed by the Public Service Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration with support from

. . . 2

National Health and Welfare.

The project involves contact between the Special Programs Counsellor at the local Canada Manpower Centre, the personnel offices of the government departments involved, regional personnel officers of the P.S.C., and associations and agencies such as the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and the Canadian Association for the Mentally Retarded. No position will be reserved exclusively for the placement of handicapped people and all such candidates must be fully competent to hold the particular position for which they are applying, said Mr. Andras.

"By making departments more aware of the capabilities of handicapped candidates, it is expected that a greater number of people with special needs will be introduced into the Public Service," he said.

After six months, an analysis will be made of the adjustment of the handicapped worker to his new environment and his suitability for the position. The result of the study will be a series of recommendations to the Minister of Manpower and Immigration and the Chairman of the P.S.C.

In announcing the joint study, Mr. Andras said clients with special needs have been a growing concern of the P.S.C. as well as of his department, with the result that in 1972 a Special Programs Branch was created in Manpower and Immigration. "Several programs have since been launched to assist with the placement of special needs clients; among these are specialized training programs, the purchasing of diagnostic and professional counselling services, the Local Employment Assistance Program and the Outreach Program."

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ate
ubject September 17, 1975
75-52

Date
Sujet

The Local Initiatives Program will help St.-Bonaventure, Quebec, recover from the disastrous tornado that recently hit the community.

Minister of Manpower and Immigration Robert Andras and Y. Pinard, M.P. for the constituency of Drummond jointly announced that $95,310 has been approved for a Local Initiatives Program project -- the first to be announced since the expiry of the September 12 application deadline.

The L.I.P. participants will repair damaged homes by restoring furniture, rebuilding garages, and repairing clothes, curtains, bed spreads, and rugs. They will also replace about 5,000 broken window panes

Local farmers will also receive the help of the L.I.P. participants. They will rebuild their stables, repair farm implements, clean-up their fields, and mend broken fences.

. . . 2

In announcing the early start of this L.I.P. project, Mr. Andras explained that the urgency of rebuilding the village and providing employment had been taken into account. Most L.I.P. projects will be announced in October and November.

L.I.P. is designed to relieve seasonal unemployment through projects that provide services to local communities. The town of Springhill, Nova Scotia was the first to benefit from L.I.P. projects in this year's program. Special arrangements were made to allow early start-up of projects to aid in rebuilding of the community after a major fire.

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For further information phone: 996-0261

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September 23, 1975
75-53

Date
Sujet

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON
COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY
IN ONTARIO

The Honourable Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, and the Honourable Jack McNie, Chairman of the Ontario Manpower Co-ordinating Committee, announced their intention to proceed to the developmental phase of a Community Employment Strategy (CES) in Ontario.

The developmental phase is aimed at producing a strategy, at the community level, to aid those persons who are having particular and continuing difficulty in finding and holding jobs.

There are three main characteristics of the Community Employment Strategy:

1) better co-ordination of government programs and services;
2) active participation of community groups, along with the clients themselves, in the identification of the needs of the target populations and of the most appropriate means of successfully meeting these needs;
3) programs and services adapted to the specific needs of target populations.

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Mr. McNie and Mr. Andras said that the developmental phase would be implemented in two communities that would be identified in the near future. These communities will be chosen on the basis of proposals developed by federal and provincial officials, and will work actively with the government departments concerned during this phase.

Both Ministers emphasized that the joint development of Community Employment Strategy is a result of continuing consultation and co-operation between representatives of their respective governments, aimed at helping a large number of persons with chronic employment problems. The Ministers feel that the CES in the Province of Ontario represents a major step towards long-term, community-oriented solutions to these problems, as well as toward the concerted development of over-all solutions to the causes of chronic unemployment in our society.

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For further information call: 996-0261

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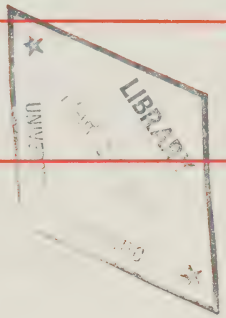
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Pour publication

[Press release]

ate October 20, 1975.
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Date
Sujet



Quarterly statistics released today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras reveal that Canada admitted 51,459 immigrants during the second quarter of 1975, a decrease of 7,328 (12.3 per cent) compared with the same period last year.

Combined totals for the first two quarters show 94,907 immigrants were admitted during the first six months of 1975, an 8.8 per cent drop from the 104,089 admitted during the first half of 1974.

"The decrease in the immigration movement basically can be attributed to the winding down of the Status Adjustment Program," said Mr. Andras explaining that there was a decrease of 62 per cent in landings of persons who were processed here in Canada. "The landings of those persons processed abroad has actually increased by 3.1 per cent."

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"By world area, Europe's share of immigrants is down from 41.3 per cent to 39.9 per cent of the total movement," said Mr. Andras, "but this is a very modest change which reflects the slow and steady shift since 1967 when a completely non-discriminatory immigration policy was introduced."

Mr. Andras added that country-by-country fluctuations from quarter-to-quarter are more evident. These fluctuations however are quite normal.

As in previous quarters, Great Britain and the United States continued to be the first and second source countries, with Britain supplying 9,912 immigrants and the U.S.A. 5,339. It is interesting to note that France is back in the 'top 10'. For the past few quarters, France, Haiti, and Trinidad & Tobago have alternated back and forth for tenth position. This quarter, France is in the ninth position, as immigration from that country has maintained itself better than other major source countries. Figures for the top 10 major source countries are given below:

TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES
In the Second Quarter, 1975

Country	Number	% Total Immigration	Position in June 1974
Great Britain	9,912	19.2	1
U.S.A.	5,339	10.3	2
Hong Kong	3,276	6.3	5
India	2,681	5.2	4
Portugal	2,300	4.4	3
Philippines	2,263	4.3	7
Jamaica	1,836	3.5	6
Italy	1,371	2.6	9
France	1,127	2.1	11
Greece	1,096	2.1	8

... 3

Of the top source countries, the only ones which showed an actual increase over the second quarter of 1974 were Great Britain (0.7 per cent) and Hong Kong (10.9 per cent). Immigration from the other major source countries decreased by anywhere from 2.9 to 51.3 per cent.

Mr. Andras explained that the impact of the new immigration Regulations instituted in February and October of 1974 cannot be fully assessed until the last quarter.

"The main reason for this is that the new Regulations, like other changes that have been introduced, were not retroactive", said Mr. Andras. "The large number of applications which were either in, or about to be put into the Immigration process when the new Regulations were announced, have been assessed on the basis of the Regulations that were in force when they were originally submitted. As of now, for example, slightly more than 50 per cent of all cases pending at our offices overseas are subject to the new selection criteria. The bulk of the residual cases will not be out of the system until the end of this year, and some, of course, will be carried well into 1976."

He noted, however, that a number of immigrants destined to the labour force has dropped by 21.7 per cent to 22,424. Other statistical evidence now available also indicates that, in accordance with the objectives of the new regulations, the immigration movement is starting to be more closely related to labour market demands. (See Appendix "A")

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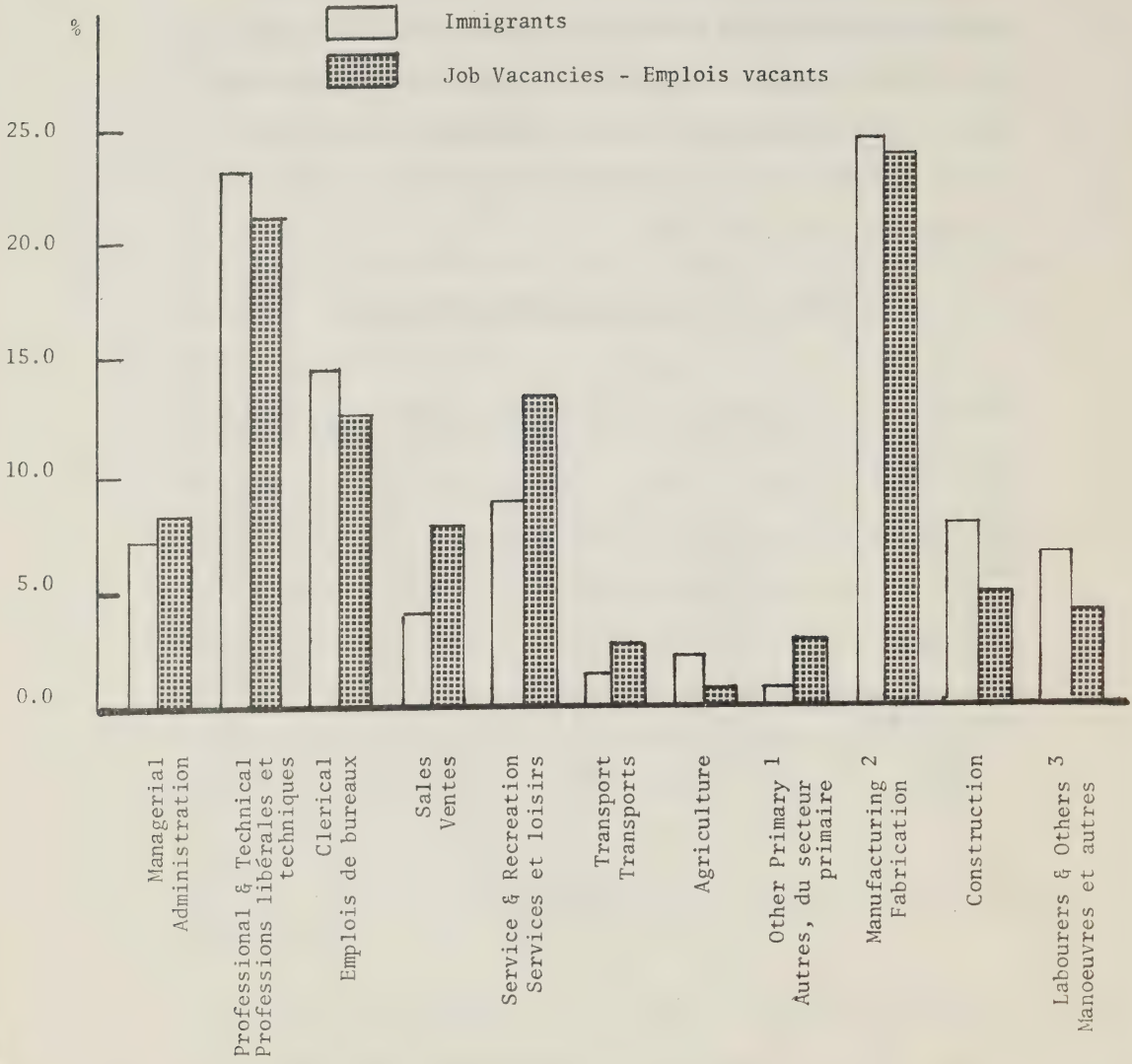
Speaking of the intended destinations of immigrants landed during the second quarter, Mr. Andras said, "I'm pleased that a better provincial distribution of immigrants was achieved in the second quarter, with Alberta increasing its share by 2.5 per cent over the first quarter and Ontario decreasing its share more than 4 per cent.

DESTINATION OF SECOND QUARTER IMMIGRATION

	1975		1974	
Province	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Newfoundland	269	0.5	253	0.4
P.E.I.	73	0.1	91	0.1
Nova Scotia	589	1.1	749	1.3
New Brunswick	452	0.9	638	1.1
Quebec	8,246	16.0	9,340	15.9
Ontario	26,253	51.0	32,242	54.8
Manitoba	1,958	3.8	1,994	3.4
Saskatchewan	710	1.4	563	1.0
Alberta	4,606	9.0	3,684	6.3
British Columbia	8,221	16.0	9,147	15.6
Yukon & N.W.T.	82	0.2	86	0.1
TOTAL	51,459	100.0	58,787	100.0

Percentage Distribution of Immigrants and Long-Term Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter, 1975

Répartition procentuelle des immigrants et emplois vacants à long terme - 2e trimestre de 1975



1 Includes mining, quarrying, logging, fishing, trapping and hunting.
Y compris mines, carrières, abattage, pêches, piégeage et chasse.

2 Includes processing, machining, fabricating, assembling and repairing.
Y compris transformation, mécanique, assemblage et réparations.

3 Includes non-specified occupations.
Y compris les professions non définies.

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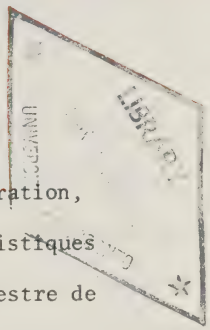
Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

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Date
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le 20 octobre 1975
75-54



Le ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration, M. Robert Andras, a rendu publiques aujourd'hui des statistiques trimestrielles qui révèlent que, durant le deuxième trimestre de 1975, le Canada a admis 51,459 immigrants, soit une diminution de 7,328 (12.3 %) en comparaison de la même période l'an dernier.

Ainsi, au cours des deux premiers trimestres de 1975 le Canada a admis 94,907 immigrants, soit une diminution de 8.8% en comparaison des 104,089 immigrants admis durant la même période en 1974.

"Le fléchissement du mouvement migratoire peut être attribué en grande partie au rythme ralenti du Programme de rectification de statut", a dit M. Andras. Il a précisé qu'il y avait eu un fléchissement de 62% dans le nombre des immigrants reçus dont le cas avait été réglé ici même au Canada. "Le nombre d'immigrants reçus dont le cas avait été examiné à l'étranger a par ailleurs augmenté de 3.1%".

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"Par région mondiale, la proportion d'immigrants européens a diminué de 41.3 à 39.9 % de l'ensemble du mouvement migratoire, a ajouté M. Andras, mais il ne s'agit que d'une légère modification qui reflète le glissement lent et régulier que l'on constate depuis 1967 au moment où l'on a présenté une politique d'immigration tout à fait non discriminatoire."

M. Andras a noté que les fluctuations pays par pays d'un trimestre à l'autre sont plus évidentes mais qu'elles étaient toutefois normales.

Comme pour les trimestres précédents, la Grande-Bretagne et les États-Unis continuent d'occuper les première et deuxième places des pays source alors que 9,912 immigrants sont venus de Grande-Bretagne et 5,339 des États-Unis. Fait à noter, la France apparaît de nouveau parmi les 10 premiers pays de provenance. Au cours des quelques derniers trimestres, la France, Haïti et Trinité et Tobago avaient tour à tour occupé le dixième rang. Pour le présent trimestre, la France occupe la neuvième place alors que l'immigration en provenance de ce pays s'est mieux comportée que celle d'autres pays source importants. Les chiffres pour les 10 principaux pays source sont les suivants:

LES 10 PRINCIPAUX PAYS SOURCE

Deuxième trimestre de 1975

Pays	Nombre	% de l'immigration totale	Rang en juin 1974
Grande-Bretagne	9,912	19.2	1
États-Unis	5,339	10.3	2
Hong Kong	3,276	6.3	5
Inde	2,681	5.2	4
Portugal	2,300	4.4	3
Philippines	2,263	4.3	7
Jamaïque	1,836	3.5	6
Italie	1,371	2.6	9
France	1,127	2.1	11
Grèce	1,096	2.1	8

... 3

Parmi ces 10 principaux pays source, seuls la Grande-Bretagne, avec une hausse de 0.7 %, et Hong Kong, avec 10.9 %, accusent une augmentation par rapport au deuxième trimestre de 1974. L'immigration en provenance des autres principaux pays a fléchi dans une proportion qui varie de 2.9 à 51.3 %.

M. Andras a expliqué que les effets des modifications au Règlement de l'immigration apportées en février et octobre 1974 ne pourront être pleinement évalués avant le dernier trimestre.

"Cet état de fait s'explique puisque les nouveaux règlements, comme les autres changements qui sont survenus, n'avaient aucun effet rétroactif, a dit le Ministre. Le grand nombre de demandes qui étaient déjà à l'étude ou qui étaient sur le point de l'être par les services d'immigration au moment où les nouveaux règlements ont été annoncés, ont été évaluées sur la base du Règlement en vigueur à l'époque où elles ont été présentées. C'est ainsi qu'actuellement, par exemple, un peu plus de 50 % de tous les cas pendants à nos bureaux à l'étranger sont soumis aux nouveaux critères de sélection. La plupart des autres seront traités d'ici la fin de l'année, mais certains seront reportés loin en 1976."

Le Ministre a cependant noté que le nombre des immigrants destinés à la population active avait fléchi de 21.7 % pour atteindre les 22,424. D'autres statistiques maintenant disponibles démontrent également que, en accord avec les buts des nouveaux règlements, le mouvement migratoire commence à s'identifier davantage aux demandes du marché du travail. (Voir l'Appendice "A").

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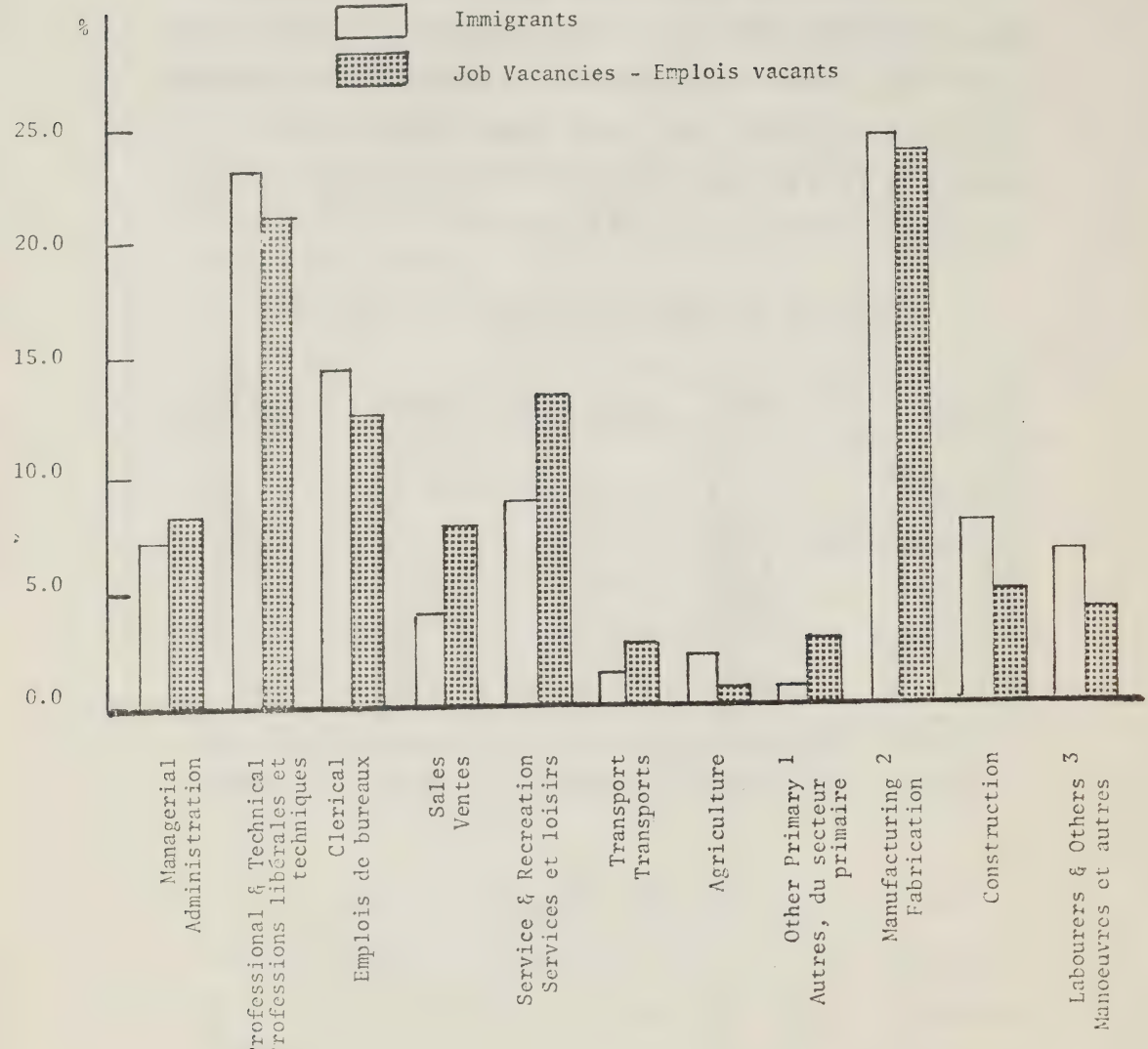
Au sujet de la destination projetée des immigrants reçus durant le deuxième trimestre, M. Andras a déclaré: "Je constate avec plaisir que la répartition provinciale des immigrants s'est améliorée au cours de ce trimestre, que la part respective de l'Alberta a augmenté de 2.5 % par rapport au premier trimestre tandis que celle de l'Ontario a fléchi par plus de 4 pour cent."

Destination des immigrants au cours du 2e trimestre

	1975		1974	
Province	Nombre	% du total	Nombre	% du total
Terre-Neuve	269	0.5	253	0.4
Î.-P.-É.	73	0.1	91	0.1
Nouvelle-Écosse	589	1.1	749	1.3
Nouveau-Brunswick	452	0.9	638	1.1
Québec	8,246	16.0	9,340	15.9
Ontario	26,253	51.0	32,242	54.8
Manitoba	1,958	3.8	1,994	3.4
Saskatchewan	710	1.4	563	1.0
Alberta	4,606	9.0	3,684	6.3
C.-B.	8,221	16.0	9,147	15.6
Yukon et T.N.-O.	82	0.2	86	0.1
TOTAL	51,459	100.0	58,787	100.0

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Répartition procentuelle des immigrants et emplois vacants à long terme - 2e trimestre de 1975



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Y compris mines, carrières, abattage, pêches, piégeage et chasse.

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Y compris transformation, mécanique, assemblage et réparations.

3 Includes non-specified occupations.
Y compris les professions non définies.

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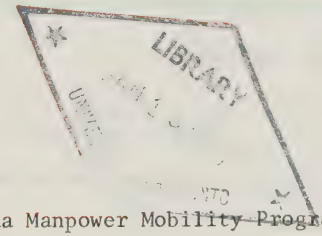
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ate December 10, 1975 Date

bject 75-55 Sujet



Major policy changes in the Canada Manpower Mobility Program were announced today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras.

The changes, effective December 8, will:

- limit the Relocation Grant to workers with dependants;
- terminate the $1,500 Home Purchase Allowance; and,
- reduce the Re-Establishment Allowance for recipients and their dependants.

"The changes will ensure that the program continues to assist those workers whose needs for mobility assistance are the greatest," the Minister said.

"They can be regarded as essential economy measures within the program budget despite heavy demands for mobility assistance. This is also in keeping with an over-all reduction in government program spending."

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The Mobility Program has been extremely successful in assisting unemployed workers and their families to take advantage of employment opportunities in other parts of Canada. The 1975-76 budget of $10.2 million was recently augmented by $1.9 million, however the unprecedented interest in the Program would exhaust the available funds before the end of the fiscal year unless restraints are applied.

Since workers with dependants have the greatest difficulty relocating without assistance, they will be given priority.

Mr. Andras said the $1,500 Home Purchase Allowance was discontinued because federal and provincial governments assist people to purchase homes to a greater extent today than they did in 1967 when the allowance was first introduced.

The Re-Establishment Allowance of $100 for the worker, $100 for the first dependant, $200 each for the second and third dependants and $100 for each additional dependant, has been reduced to $50 for the worker and $50 for each additional dependant.

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

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te January 5, 1976. Date
bject 76-1 Sujet

Canada-Mexico Exchange



The Canada-Mexico Exchange Program for Young Specialists and Technicians is seeking young Canadians interested in gaining practical career-related experience in Mexico for periods of four to 12 months, starting in late August 1976.

Applicants in Canada must be Canadian citizens between 18 and 30 years of age. They must have a good basic knowledge of Spanish, possess a degree from a university or other educational institution at the post-secondary level. Work experience is preferable though not essential. Applicants must also be in good health.

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The major areas in which traineeships may be made available are: agriculture (seed production, soil technology (research), phytology (micro-organism control), plant genetics); anthropology (social); archaeology; architecture (urban development, conservation, cultural restoration); biochemistry; biology; cardiology (high level research); computer systems; demography (human geography); ethnology (high level research); library science; museology; public finance; research in tropical medicine; second language teaching (Spanish); social medicine (sociology); tourism; and tropical ecology.

The National Council for Science and Technology in Mexico will be responsible for selecting young Mexican specialists and technicians for training in Canada under the bilateral agreement. Canadian companies will be asked to provide training opportunities for suitable Mexican candidates.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration, on behalf of the Department of External Affairs, is recruiting and selecting Canadians. Deadline for applications is February 2, 1976.

Anyone wishing further information should contact:

Canada-Mexico Exchange Program for
Young Specialists and Technicians,
Department of Manpower and Immigration,
Room 655, Bourque Memorial Building,
305 Rideau Street,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A OJ9

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

[Press Release]

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January 22, 1976.
76-2

Date
Sujet

LIBRARY

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today that discussions will shortly be opened with the provinces on ways and means of ensuring that Canadian postgraduates receive fair consideration for university teaching positions.

In his 'let's-talk-it-over' approach, Mr. Andras said that as the Minister responsible for manpower and immigration, his interest is in jobs for Canadian residents and an immigration policy that works to further this objective.

Mr. Andras pointed out that he could take unilateral action to control the admission of foreign academics. "This is undesirable," he continued, "because while we are responsible for the admission of persons to Canada, the provinces are responsible for education. Furthermore, I want to take into consideration provincial views and requirements, because unilateral action is contrary to my practice of discussion and co-operation with the provinces where there are areas of mutual interest."

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The influx of university teachers from abroad gained momentum with the rapid expansion of our universities a decade ago. At that time, there were insufficient numbers of Canadian post-graduates available to fill teaching vacancies in universities and colleges. The concern is that Canada may now have a surplus of postgraduates.

- 30 -

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

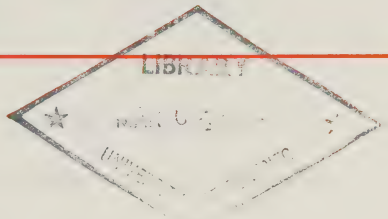
For Release

Pour publication

[Press Release]

ate January 22, 1976.
ubject 76-3

Date
Sujet



Immigration to Canada for the first nine months of 1975 dropped 10.2 per cent from the same period in 1974, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said today.

Total immigration for the first three-quarters of 1975 was 149,457 compared with the 166,401 persons who landed in Canada during the same period in 1974. More specifically, Canada admitted 54,550 immigrants for the period July to September 1975, compared with 63,312 for the same third quarter in 1974, a drop of 12.4 per cent.

In releasing 1975 third quarter immigration statistics, Mr. Andras said figures show that the regulation changes initiated by the department in 1974 are having an increasingly noticeable effect.

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"During the past few years," the Minister said, "demands for immigration to Canada have been extremely high, while our employment prospects have been adversely affected by world-wide economic recession. The 1974 amendments were implemented to stabilize immigration flow into Canada and to ensure that immigrants would have good prospects of early employment once they arrived here."

During 1974 immigration regulations were amended twice, but both amendments applied equally to "nominated" immigrants (non-immediate family members such as cousins, nieces, nephews, aunts, uncles) and "independents" (those selected because their skills are in demand here). The "sponsored" category, which includes immediate family members--children, parents, brothers, sisters--was not affected.

Moreover, the changes in regulations did not significantly alter the selection of immigrants by world area. Following trends of recent years, Europe continues to decline as a source area of immigrants--down four percentage points in the third quarter of 1975 from the second--while Asia and the Western Hemisphere have each increased two percentage points from the second to the third quarter.

Although immigration from almost every country has declined, Canada's top 10 source countries remained the same in the third quarter of 1975 as in the previous quarter, with Great Britain still the primary source, followed by the United States, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Portugal, the Philippines, Italy, Guyana and Vietnam.

Vietnam appears in the list of top 10 source countries in the third quarter of 1975 because of the concentration of refugees landing here in that period.

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Efforts to settle immigrants in labour-demand provinces resulted in fewer immigrants settling in Ontario and more in the Prairie Provinces during the first nine months of 1975 as compared with the same period in 1974. Ontario remains the major recipient with 77,808 immigrants (52.1 per cent) in the first nine months of 1975, but for the same period in 1974 that province had received 91,141 or 54.8 per cent of the total. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba all experienced increased immigration during the first nine months of 1975.

The Minister attributed the change in settlement patterns to changes in immigration regulations that link "independent" immigration more closely to Canadian labour needs.

The shift in settlement to the Prairie provinces was especially noticeable in the "independent" category of immigrants -- those who are selected because their skills are needed in Canada. Statistics show that Alberta increased its share of "independent" immigrants by five percentage points to 11.7 for the first three quarters of 1975 from 6.8 in the same period of 1974. Manitoba and Saskatchewan picked up two percentage points, while Ontario's percentage of total "independent" immigrant arrivals declined seven percentage points from the first three quarters of 1974 to the first three quarters of 1975.

Settlement pattern of "nominated" immigrants is not as responsive to efforts to improve distribution because their place of destination is determined by the residence of their nominators.

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Third quarter statistics also show that the number of "independent and nominated" immigrants arriving to join the labour force has decreased; labour force participation by new immigrants dropped from 49 per cent of total immigration in the third quarter of 1974 to 43 per cent in the third quarter of 1975. On the other hand, the number of "sponsored immigrants -- those arriving to join their families -- increased by four percentage points in the third quarter of 1975.

- 30 -

table attached.

Percentage Distribution of Immigrants by Province

January - September

	1974	(%dist)	1975	(%dist)
Newfoundland	797	0.5	887	0.6
Prince Edward Island	255	0.1	200	0.1
Nova Scotia	2,016	1.2	1,731	1.1
New Brunswick	1,788	1.1	1,585	1.1
Quebec	25,936	15.6	22,720	15.2
Ontario	91,141	54.8	77,808	52.1
Manitoba	5,638	3.4	5,638	3.8
Saskatchewan	1,636	1.0	2,229	1.5
Alberta	10,664	6.4	12,800	8.6
British Columbia	26,306	15.8	23,647	15.8
Yukon-Northwest Territories	224	0.1	212	0.1
Total	166,401	100.0	149,457	100.0

Province of Landings by Intended Destination

Independent Only
January - September

	1974	(%dist)	1975	(%dist)
Newfoundland	533	0.6	587	0.9
Prince Edward Island	182	0.2	114	0.2
Nova Scotia	1,427	1.6	977	1.6
New Brunswick	1,048	1.2	774	1.2
Quebec	14,886	17.0	10,640	17.0
Ontario	45,589	52.2	29,238	45.1
Manitoba	2,609	3.0	2,802	4.5
Saskatchewan	933	1.1	1,460	2.3
Alberta	5,981	6.8	7,338	11.7
British Columbia	14,041	16.1	9,504	15.3
Yukon-Northwest Territories	158	0.2	145	0.2
Total	87,387	100.0	62,579	100.0

Top 10 Source Countries

Landings

	3rd Quarter 74	3rd Quarter 75	% change
Great Britain	11,377	8,784	-22.8
United States	7,877	7,051	-10.5
Hong Kong	3,726	3,512	- 5.8
India	3,867	3,016	-22.0
Jamaica	3,259	2,613	-19.8
Portugal	3,689	1,911	-48.2
Philippines	2,613	1,749	-33.1
Italy	1,283	1,451	-13.1
Guyana	926	1,403	-51.5
Vietnam	irrelevant	1,329	irrelevant

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

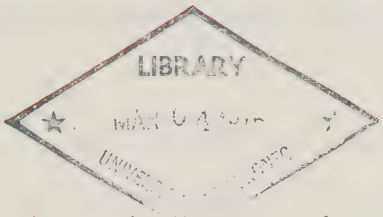
Pour publication

[Press Release]

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Date
Sujet

le 22 janvier 1976
76-3



M. Robert Andras, ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration, a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'au cours des neuf premiers mois de 1975 l'immigration au Canada a subi une baisse de 10,2% par rapport à la même période en 1974.

À la fin des trois premiers trimestres de 1975, 149,457 immigrants en tout avaient été reçus au Canada comparativement à 166,401 personnes au cours de la même période en 1974. En termes plus précis, le Canada a admis, de juillet à septembre 1975, 54,550 immigrants contre 63,312 pour la même période en 1974, ce qui représente une diminution de 12,4%.

Au moment de rendre publiques les statistiques relatives à l'immigration pour le troisième trimestre de 1975, M. Andras a déclaré que ces chiffres indiquaient que l'incidence des modifications apportées au Règlement par le Ministère en 1974 se fait de plus en plus sentir.

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"Au cours des dernières années, a poursuivi le Ministre, le nombre des demandes présentées en vue d'immigrer au Canada a été extrêmement élevé, alors que la récession économique à l'échelle mondiale touchait durement nos possibilités d'emploi. Les modifications apportées en 1974 ont été appliquées en vue de stabiliser le courant d'immigration vers le Canada et pour veiller à ce que les immigrants aient de bonnes chances de se trouver rapidement un emploi à leur arrivée."

Le Règlement sur l'immigration a été modifié deux fois au cours de 1974, mais, dans les deux cas, les modifications s'appliquaient également aux immigrants "désignés" (c'est-à-dire aux membres de la famille, autres que les proches parents, par exemple: cousins, neveux, nièces, oncles et tantes) et aux immigrants "indépendants" (ceux qui sont sélectionnés parce que leurs compétences sont en demande au Canada). Toutefois, ces modifications ne visaient pas la catégorie des personnes "parrainées", c'est-à-dire les proches parents (enfants, père, mère, frères et soeurs).

En outre, les changements apportés au Règlement n'ont pas modifié de façon marquée la sélection des immigrants selon les diverses régions du monde. Suivant les tendances des dernières années, pour ce qui concerne l'Europe en tant que région source d'immigrants, le fléchissement s'est accentué: du deuxième au troisième trimestre de 1975, il s'est ainsi produit une baisse de 4%, alors que pour l'Asie et l'hémisphère occidental il y a eu à leur sujet une hausse de 2% pendant la même période.

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Même si un fléchissement a été constaté au regard de presque tous les pays source d'immigrants, les dix premiers pays source pour le Canada n'ont pas changé au cours du troisième trimestre de 1975: la Grande-Bretagne garde le premier rang, suivie des États-Unis, de Hong Kong, de l'Inde, de la Jamaïque, du Portugal, des Philippines, de l'Italie, de la Guyane et du Vietnam.

Le Vietnam figure sur la liste des dix premiers pays source pour le troisième trimestre de 1975 à cause du grand nombre de réfugiés reçus au Canada pendant cette période.

Les efforts déployés pour que les immigrants s'établissent dans les provinces où il existe une demande de main-d'oeuvre ont entraîné une diminution du nombre d'immigrants qui s'établissent en Ontario et une augmentation à cet égard dans les provinces des Prairies au cours des neuf premiers mois de 1975 par rapport à la même période en 1974. L'Ontario continue de recevoir le plus grand nombre d'immigrants, c'est-à-dire 77,808 (52,1%) pour les neuf premiers mois de 1975, comparativement à 91,141 (54,8%) pour la même période en 1974. L'Alberta, la Saskatchewan et le Manitoba ont tous admis un plus grand nombre d'immigrants au cours des neuf premiers mois de 1975.

Le Ministre a attribué le changement des tendances relatives à l'établissement aux modifications apportées au Règlement sur l'immigration qui établissent un lien plus étroit entre l'admission des immigrants indépendants et les besoins du marché du travail canadien.

... 4

La tendance à s'établir dans les Prairies est particulièrement évidente chez les immigrants indépendants, c'est-à-dire ceux qui ont été choisis parce qu'on a besoin de leurs compétences au Canada. Selon les statistiques recueillies, la proportion d'immigrants indépendants qui se sont établis en Alberta a augmenté de cinq points, se situant à 11,7% pour les trois premiers trimestres de 1975 contre 6,8% pour la même période en 1974. Des trois premiers trimestres de 1974 au trois premiers de 1975, le Manitoba et la Saskatchewan ont enregistré une augmentation de deux points, tandis que la proportion globale d'immigrants indépendants qui ont élu domicile en Ontario a connu un fléchissement de sept points.

Les efforts déployés en vue d'effectuer une meilleure répartition démographique n'influent pas autant sur l'établissement des parents désignés, car l'endroit où résident les personnes qui les ont parrainés détermine celui où ils s'établiront.

Les statistiques pour le troisième trimestre montrent en outre une diminution du nombre d'immigrants indépendants et de personnes à charge parrainées qui se joignent à la population active; en effet, la proportion des nouveaux immigrants actifs a, quant à l'ensemble des immigrants, baissé de 49% au cours du troisième trimestre de 1974 à 43% pendant pendant le trimestre correspondant de 1975. Par ailleurs, le nombre de personnes à charge parrainées, c'est-à-dire celles qui viennent rejoindre leur famille, s'est accru de quatre points pendant le troisième trimestre de 1975.

Suivent les tableaux.

Répartition procentuelle des immigrants selon la province

De janvier à septembre

	1974	(répartition en %)	1975	(répartition en %)
Terre-Neuve	797	0.5	887	0.6
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	255	0.1	200	0.1
Nouvelle-Écosse	2,016	1.2	1,731	1.1
Nouveau-Brunswick	1,788	1.1	1,585	1.1
Québec	25,936	15.6	22,720	15.2
Ontario	91,141	54.8	77,808	52.1
Manitoba	5,638	3.4	5,638	3.8
Saskatchewan	1,636	1.0	2,229	1.5
Alberta	10,664	6.4	12,800	8.6
Colombie-Britannique	26,306	15.8	23,647	15.8
Territoires du Yukon et du N.-O.	224	0.1	212	0.1
Total	166,401	100.0	149,457	100.0

Province prévue de destination

Requérants indépendants seulement
De janvier à septembre

	1974	(répartition en %)	1975	(répartition en %)
Terre-Neuve	533	0.6	587	0.9
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	182	0.2	114	0.2
Nouvelle-Écosse	1,427	1.6	977	1.6
Nouveau-Brunswick	1,048	1.2	774	1.2
Québec	14,886	17.0	10,640	17.0
Ontario	45,589	52.2	29,238	45.1
Manitoba	2,609	3.0	2,802	4.5
Saskatchewan	933	1.1	1,460	2.3
Alberta	5,981	6.8	7,338	11.7
Colombie-Britannique	14,041	16.1	9,504	15.3
Territoires du Yukon et du N.-O.	158	0.2	145	0.2
Total	87,387	100.0	62,579	100.0

Les 10 premiers pays source

Immigrants reçus

	3e trimestre 1974	3e trimestre 1975	Variation en %
Grande-Bretagne	11,377	8,784	-22.8
États-Unis	7,877	7,051	-10.5
Hong Kong	3,726	3,512	- 5.8
Inde	3,867	3,016	-22.0
Jamaïque	3,259	2,613	-19.8
Portugal	3,689	1,911	-48.2
Philippines	2,613	1,749	-33.1
Italie	1,283	1,451	-13.1
Guyane	926	1,403	-51.5
Vietnam	non pertinent	1,329	non pertinent

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

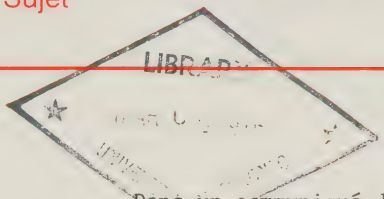
For Release

Pour publication

[Press Release]

te
bject January 23, 1976.

Date
Sujet le 23 janvier 1976



In a press release issued yesterday (76-3) on immigration to Canada for the first nine months of 1975, there was an error in paragraph 5. Following is a corrected version of this paragraph.

We also take the opportunity of sending you a pamphlet ("How Canada Selects Immigrants") recently printed on the same subject.

"During 1974 immigration regulations were amended twice, but both amendments applied equally to "nominated" immigrants (non-immediate family members such as brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, aunts, uncles) and "independents" (those selected because their skills are in demand here). The "sponsored" category, which includes immediate family members--children, parents, husband or wife--was not affected."

Dans un communiqué de presse émis hier (76-3) sur l'immigration au Canada pour les neuf premiers mois de 1975, il s'est glissé une erreur dans le paragraphe 5. On trouvera ci-après le texte approprié de ce paragraphe. Nous profitons aussi de l'occasion pour vous faire parvenir un dépliant ("Comment le Canada choisit ses immigrants) récemment publié sur le même sujet.

"Le Règlement sur l'immigration a été modifié deux fois au cours de 1974, mais, dans les deux cas, les modifications s'appliquaient également aux immigrants "désignés" (c'est-à-dire aux membres de la famille, autres que les proches parents, par exemple: frères, soeurs, neveux, nièces, oncles et tantes) et aux immigrants "indépendants" (ceux qui sont sélectionnés parce que leurs compétences sont en demande au Canada). Toutefois, ces modifications ne visaient pas la catégorie des personnes "parrainées", c'est-à-dire les proches parents (enfants, père, mère, époux ou épouse)."

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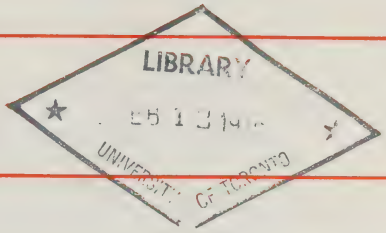
For Release

Pour publication

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February 5, 1976
76-4

Date
Sujet



The Minister of Manpower and Immigration Robert Andras today announced that the government will again sponsor the Student Summer Employment and Activities Program --SSEAP '76-- as the federal government's effort to provide summer employment for students.

The $24 million program will involve eight federal departments providing 17 programs for students. About 12,000 jobs will be created. Another 109,700 students will participate in unpaid program activities.

"In spite of difficult economic times, both the government and the private sector must do what they can to provide students with work. Without summer employment, many students will not be able to return to their studies in the fall," Mr. Andras said. "I have written to my provincial counterparts to seek their co-operation in ensuring employment for students."

... 2

There are several new thrusts to SSEAP '76. A Parks Awareness program, sponsored by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, will employ students to undertake projects that will enhance awareness of our Canadian heritage as represented in our National Parks system. Health and Welfare Canada's new program, Health Activities, will provide the Canadian Public Health Association with funds for hiring students in the health professions to aid in research work for voluntary agencies and health institutions. The Ministry of the Solicitor General has been given $700,000 for the employment of students in various ministerial agencies, including the Ministry Secretariat, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the National Parole Board, the National Parole Service, and the Canadian Penetentiary Service. The Department of the Environment has been allocated $500,000 to create approximately 200 jobs for students, allowing them to work in environmental projects across the country.

In announcing the program, Mr. Andras said that last year's pilot project, Job Exploration by Students, undertaken in co-operation with the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, was successful and will be continued this year. It is designed to give those students who would not normally have the opportunity, a chance to experience the working world, thus enabling them to make appropriate career decisions. Mr. Andras also said that his department would again operate some 300 special Canada Manpower Centres for Students and undertake an extensive campaign to encourage industry to provide student summer employment. It is estimated that the special Canada Manpower Centres for Students will find students 200,000 jobs in the private sector.

... 3

Other departments providing programs under SSEAP '76 include the Departments of National Defence, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, and the Secretary of State.

"Our programs are designed to provide work for students or to help them find jobs in the private sector, but students themselves must work hard at finding summer jobs. I am sure that with persistence most students will find work, and I would like to take this opportunity to wish them every success in doing so," Mr. Andras said.

- 30 -

For further information call: 996-0261

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S
1976 STUDENT SUMMER EMPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	COST	DIRECT EMPLOYMENT	INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT	UNPAID PARTICIPANTS
MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION	Student CMCs	$ 4,200,000	1,070	200,000	
	Job Exploration by Students	375,000		900	
INDIAN & NORTHERN AFFAIRS	High School	850,000	1,350		
	Native Summer Employment	500,000	250		
	Northern	75,000	60		
	Parks' Canada	300,000	175		
	Parks' Awareness	100,000	60		
NATIONAL DEFENCE	Reserve Training	4,900,000	3,440		
	Cadet Training and Activities	1,700,000	700		4,700
	Community Assistance	952,000	800		
SECRETARY OF STATE	Hostels Program	969,000	400		100,000
	Student Community Services	5,848,000	2,900		5,000
HEALTH & WELFARE	Community Agencies	517,000	210		
	Health Activities	660,000	300		
SOLICITOR GENERAL		700,000	225		
ENVIRONMENT		500,000	200		
CONSUMER & CORPORATE AFFAIRS	Summer Puppet Program	88,800	20		
SUMMER '76 PROGRAM	Information & Evaluation	715,000			
TOTAL		$23,949,800	12,160	200,900	109,700

For further information on Summer '76, the media may contact the federal departments responsible for the individual programs by telephoning the numbers listed below:

The Department of Manpower and Immigration	996-0261
The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs	
Indian High School Program	992-2611
Indian and Eskimo Recruitment and Development Program	995-8321
Northern Program	996-3663
Parks Canada	995-7448
The Department of National Defence	996-2353
Health and Welfare Canada	
Community Agencies Program	996-4577
Health Activities	725-3769
Secretary of State Department	992-6243
Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs	997-3146
Ministry of the Solicitor General	995-2507
Department of the Environment	997-1405

Canada

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Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Press Release

Government Publications

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Date
Sujet

March 31, 1976

76-5

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APR 2 - 1976
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

CARIBBEAN SEASONAL WORKERS PROGRAM

Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, announced today that seasonal workers from the Caribbean islands will be admitted to Canada to assist farmers and food processors in the growing, harvesting and processing of the 1976 fruit, tobacco and vegetable crops.

The Caribbean seasonal program has been in effect since 1966 to overcome shortages of Canadian workers during peak demand periods. This year the Caribbean Seasonal Workers Program has been extended to include the governments of Grenada; the five West Indies Associated States of Antigua, Dominica, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; and Montserrat. Prior to this year the program was conducted in co-operation with the governments of Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

Last year 5,586 Caribbean workers were temporarily employed in agriculture in Canada.

Mr. Andras emphasized that the department will ensure that workers are paid either at a rate equal to the minimum provincial wage for industrial workers or the prevailing wage rate, whichever is the greater. In Ontario the minimum wage is $2.65 an hour and in Quebec the minimum wage is $2.80 an hour. This means workers will receive no less than $106 per week in Ontario and no less than $112 in Quebec.

... 2

Workers are also assured of satisfactory accommodation and working conditions, the Minister said. Employers will pay most of the return fare.

The present extension is a welcome contribution to Canada's developing relations with the Commonwealth Caribbean.

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Government Publications

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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April 12, 1976

76-6

Date
Sujet

LIBRARY
MAY 1976

A major policy change in the Canada Manpower Mobility Program has reinstated relocation grants to workers without dependants, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

"Last December," the Minister said, "because of a substantially higher than anticipated rate of activity that would have led to a substantial over-expenditure in program funds, it was necessary to limit relocation grants to workers with dependants. As of April 1, workers without dependants once again can benefit."

The re-establishment allowance of $50 for the worker and $50 for each dependant in effect since December is being continued.

Other policy changes include discontinuance of the $1,500 home purchase allowance. "Last year," Mr. Andras said, "only two per cent of clients benefited from this allowance, although it made up 20 per cent of the total cost of relocation grants. In addition, federal and provincial governments assist people to purchase homes to a greater extent today than they did in 1967 when the allowance was introduced."

... 2

Under Canada Manpower Mobility regulations, the government can assume the cost of moving a worker's personal and household effects. This policy will be continued, but to ensure that an unreasonable amount of belongings are not moved at public expense, a limit of 10,000 pounds has now been established for this type of assistance.

To help workers who may be faced with unexpected expenses resulting from damage incurred in the moving of mobile homes, the department will provide insurance under the new regulations. However, this insurance will not become effective until arrangements have been finalized with the insurance company involved.

Mr. Andras said the changes were initiated to "ensure that the program continues to assist those workers whose needs for mobility assistance are greatest, while taking into consideration the over-all reduction in government spending."

Government Publications

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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ubject

Date
Sujet

le 12 avril 1976
76-6

Le ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration, M. Robert Andras, a annoncé aujourd'hui l'entrée en vigueur d'une modification qui rétablira les subventions de déplacement accordées en vertu du Programme de mobilité de la main-d'oeuvre du Canada.

"Vu qu'en décembre dernier, a dit le ministre, on anticipait un taux d'activités qui aurait engendré d'importantes dépenses supplémentaires, il devenait nécessaire de limiter l'attribution des subventions de déplacement aux travailleurs avec personnes à charge. Les travailleurs sans personne à charge seront donc de nouveau admissibles à ces subventions."

L'allocation de réinstallation de $50 accordés à chaque travailleur et de $50 accordés pour chaque personne à charge depuis le mois de décembre n'est pas interrompue.

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Parmi les autres modifications s'inscrit la suppression de l'allocation de $1,500 versés envers l'achat d'une habitation. "L'année dernière, a poursuivi le ministre, deux pour cent seulement des clients ont profité de cette allocation qui a toutefois exigé 20% du coût total des subventions de déplacement. En outre, les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux facilitent aujourd'hui l'achat d'une maison, beaucoup plus qu'en 1967, année dans laquelle l'allocation a été instituée."

Aux termes des règlements du Programme de mobilité de la main-d'oeuvre du Canada, le gouvernement peut défrayer le coût du déménagement des biens personnels et du ménage d'un travailleur. Cette politique sera maintenue, mais pour éviter le déménagement d'une quantité déraisonnable de biens aux frais du public, on a imposé une limite de 10,000 livres à ce genre d'aide.

Afin d'aider les travailleurs qui auraient à faire face à des dépenses imprévues résultant de dommages subis lors du déplacement des maisons mobiles, les nouveaux règlements prévoient que le Ministère fournira une assurance à cette fin. Toutefois, cette assurance ne prendra effet qu'au moment où toutes les dispositions auront été arrêtées avec la compagnie d'assurances concernée.

M. Andras a noté que ces modifications intervenaient "afin d'assurer que le programme continue d'aider les travailleurs qui ont le plus besoin de l'aide à la mobilité, compte tenu de la compression des dépenses du gouvernement."

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Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Date May 25, 1976
Subject 76-7

Date
Sujet

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JUN 1976
DEPARTMENT OF

LEBANESE PROCESSED IN CYPRUS

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced in Montreal today that arrangements are under way to send a small team of immigration officers to Cyprus for a temporary period in order to process sponsored and nominated relatives from Lebanon who are able to proceed to that island.

Mr. Andras also said immigration officers would make visits to the areas in the Middle East normally serviced by the Manpower and Immigration office in Beirut before its temporary closure. During these visits, Lebanese sponsored and nominated cases appearing in the countries visited will be processed promptly and sympathetically.

The Minister recalled that several months ago the Canadian government authorized special measures in favor of relatives of Lebanese wishing to come to Canada or to remain.

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These steps are consistent with those taken in similar situations in the past when relatives of Canadian residents have sought to escape from areas of hostilities.

In spite of the hazardous conditions prevailing in Beirut since April 1975 our officers there issued 2,130 immigrant visas during the 12 months up to March 30, 1976, when the embassy closed.

It will be recalled that the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that the operations of the Beirut embassy were temporarily suspended on March 30, 1976. Conditions have not permitted their resumption at this stage. The Chargé d'Affaires and other members of the embassy are located in Jordan, which together with Syria is one of the countries of accreditation within the embassy's responsibility.

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Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Government Publications

Date June 10, 1976
Subject 76-9

Date
Sujet

Immigration to Canada in 1975 decreased by 14 per cent, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

"This confirms that the objectives of stabilizing the flow of immigrants and regulating it to the labour market have been met," Mr. Andras said.

The total of 187,881 was 30,584 less than the 1974 figure.

"The landing of immigrants destined for the labour force fell sharply to 43.2 per cent of the year's total," Mr. Andras said. "This is a result of the very tight control of independent applicants and a relatively high level of sponsored immigrants."

Immigrants comprised 23 per cent of the growth in the labour force last year compared with 28 per cent in 1974. As well, immigrants with arranged jobs increased significantly.

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The number of landings by category for 1975 were: sponsored - 64,325; nominated - 46,996; and independent - 76,560. As a percentage of the total, sponsored immigration showed a 10 per cent increase while independent landings were down by 10 per cent. Nominated relatives declined slightly in number but held a relatively steady proportion of the total flow.

Immigration to the Prairie provinces was up by almost 10 per cent while the flow of immigrants to the other regions of the country declined. The percentage of independent immigrants destined for the Prairies increased from 11 per cent to 19 per cent of the total flow, while the percentage destined for Ontario decreased by the same proportion.

Britain and the United States continued to be the major source countries, though both have shown a substantial decrease in actual numbers. South Korea appeared in the tenth position over-all for the first time in 1975, reflecting the growing demand for immigration to Canada that followed the establishment of an office in Seoul in 1974. Guyana also appeared in the top 10 source countries for the first time, with indications that that country will continue as a major immigrant source.

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The top 10 countries as a source of immigrants in 1975 were:

	1974	1975	%Change
Great Britain	38,456	34,978	- 9.0
U.S.A.	26,541	20,155	-24.1
Hong Kong	12,704	11,132	-12.4
India	12,868	10,144	-21.2
Portugal	16,333	8,547	-47.7
Jamaica	11,286	8,211	-27.2
Philippines	9,564	7,364	-23.0
Italy	5,226	5,078	- 2.8
Guyana	4,030	4,394	+ 9.0
South Korea	2,843	4,316	+51.8
Total	139,851	114,319	-18.3
World Total	218,465	187,881	-14.0

The total was almost equally divided between male and female, with 92,683 male immigrants and 95,198 females. About 75 per cent of all immigrants to Canada in 1975 were under the age of 35.

* * * *

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A sponsored dependant includes a spouse; an unmarried son or daughter under 21; a fiancé(e); a parent or grandparent aged 60 or older; a parent or grandparent under 60 if widowed or unable to work; an orphan under 18 if a grandchild, brother, sister, nephew or niece; or the nearest relative in cases where the applicant has no living dependant other than a spouse.

A nominated relative is an unmarried son or daughter 21 years or older; a married son or daughter under 21; a brother or sister; a parent or grandparent under 60; or a nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, or grandchild. In each case the application would cover those members of the immigrant's immediate family who would accompany him or her to Canada.

An independent applicant is anyone who does not come into any of the above classes of relatives or anyone else who applies for admission to Canada.

Refugees are included within the sponsored, nominated, or independent class as appropriate to their situation.

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

For Release

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

Pour publication

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Date
Sujet

1e 10 juin 1976
76-9

L'immigration au Canada a fléchi de 14 pour cent en 1975, a révélé aujourd'hui M. Robert Andras, ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration.

"Les objectifs visant à pondérer le flot des immigrants et à l'adapter au marché du travail ont donc été atteints", a ajouté M. Andras.

Le total de 187,881 immigrants fait voir une diminution de 30,584 au regard de celui de 1974.

"Les immigrants reçus destinés à la population active accusent une baisse marquée et ne représentent que 43.2 pour cent du nombre total de l'année, a précisé M. Andras. Cela résulte du contrôle très sévère des requérants indépendants et du nombre relativement élevé d'immigrants parrainés."

Les immigrants de 1975 comptent pour 23 pour cent dans la croissance de la population active au regard d'une proportion de 28 pour cent en 1974. Le nombre d'immigrants ayant un emploi réservé a de même augmenté sensiblement.

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Les immigrants reçus en 1975 se partagent ainsi par catégorie: parrainés -- 64,325; désignés -- 46,996; indépendants -- 76,560. Un tel partage indique que le nombre d'immigrants parrainés a augmenté de 10 pour cent tandis que celui des indépendants a baissé de 10 pour cent. Le total des immigrants désignés a légèrement fléchi mais cette catégorie conserve toutefois une proportion stable.

L'immigration vers les Prairies a augmenté de près de 10 pour cent tandis que celle vers les autres régions du pays a diminué. Le pourcentage des immigrants indépendants à destination des Prairies a augmenté de 11 à 19 pour cent du flot total, tandis que le pourcentage d'immigrants à destination de l'Ontario baissait dans la même proportion.

La Grande-Bretagne et les États-Unis demeurent toujours les principaux pays source, bien que tous deux aient fourni un nombre sensiblement moindre d'immigrants. La Corée du Sud apparaît en dixième position dans le classement général pour la première fois en 1975, ce qui est le reflet de la hausse des demandes d'immigration au Canada qui a suivi l'ouverture d'un bureau à Séoul en 1974. La Guyane est également du groupe des 10 principaux pays source pour la première fois, ce qui semble indiquer que ce pays continuera d'être une source importante d'immigrants.

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Suivent les 10 principaux pays source de 1975:

	1974	1975	Variation en %
Grande-Bretagne	38,456	34,978	- 9.0
États-Unis	26,541	20,155	-24.1
Hong Kong	12,704	11,132	-12.4
Inde	12,868	10,144	-21.2
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Guyane	4,030	4,394	+ 9.0
Corée du Sud	2,843	4,316	+51.8
Total	139,851	114,319	-18.3
Total mondial	218,465	187,881	-14.0

Le grand total se partage presque également entre hommes et femmes, soit 92,683 hommes et 95,198 femmes. Environ 75 pour cent de tous ceux qui ont immigré au Canada en 1975 avaient moins de 35 ans.

Les immigrants parrainés sont: le conjoint; un fils ou une fille célibataire de moins de 21 ans; un(e) fiancé(e); un parent ou un grand-parent de plus de 60 ans; un parent ou un grand-parent de moins de 60 ans s'il est veuf ou incapable de travailler; un orphelin de moins de 18 ans s'il est petit-fils, frère, soeur, neveu ou nièce; ou le parent le plus rapproché dans le cas où le requérant n'a pas de personne à charge vivante autre que son conjoint.

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Les immigrants désignés sont: un fils ou une fille célibataire de 21 ans ou plus; un fils ou une fille mariés de moins de 21 ans; un frère ou une soeur; un parent ou un grand-parent de moins de 60 ans; un neveu, une nièce, un oncle, une tante, un petit-fils ou une petite-fille. Dans chaque cas, la demande doit prévoir les membres de la famille immédiate de l'immigrant qui l'accompagnent au Canada.

Les immigrants indépendants sont tous ceux qui n'entrent pas dans les catégories de parents mentionnés ci-dessus, ou tout autre personne qui dépose une demande d'admission au Canada.

Les réfugiés sont compris dans les parrainés, les désignés ou les indépendants, selon leur situation.

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

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Pour publication

Government Publications

ate June 16, 1976 Date
ubject Sujet

76-12

The federal Department of Manpower and Immigration is sponsoring a national contest to design the best poster, in either English or French, on the theme of student employment.

The winner of the contest will be presented with a $1,000 cheque by the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Robert Andras. The selection will be made by a board of federal government officials and professional graphic artists.

Only secondary or post-secondary students are eligible--work from professional artists will not be accepted. The winner must be willing to prepare the poster to meet printing specifications. The winning entry will become the property of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. No submissions will be returned.

Designs submitted must meet the following criteria:

1. Posters must encourage employers to hire students during the summer period.
2. The entries must be rectangular--no irregular shapes will be accepted, and it must be 20 inches wide by 30 inches high.
3. An unlimited number of colours can be used.

2. L'affiche doit être rectangulaire, d'une largeur de 20 pouces sur une hauteur de 30 pouces.
3. On peut utiliser le nombre de couleurs que l'on désire.
4. L'affiche doit être réalisée sur du carton à dessin et recouverte de façon adéquate afin de la protéger.
5. Il faut prévoir un espace suffisant sur l'affiche pour l'adresse et le numéro de téléphone du CMC local pour étudiants. Le logo du Ministère sera apposé plus tard.
6. Il faut soumettre l'original - aucune reproduction de cet original ne sera acceptée.
7. L'affiche peut être soumise dans l'une ou l'autre des deux langues officielles; toutefois, elle doit être susceptible d'être utilisée dans l'autre langue.
8. Les fonctionnaires du Ministère et leurs familles immédiates ne peuvent participer au concours.
9. La décision des juges sera finale.

L'affiche primée trouvera place dans les écoles et les établissements publics afin d'informer la population que les Centres de Main-d'oeuvre pour Etudiants peuvent répondre aux besoins et des étudiants et des employeurs.

Les inscriptions doivent parvenir à un CMC ou à un CMCE au plus tard le 22 octobre 1976. Le nom du lauréat sera annoncé avant la fin de l'année.

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Pour renseignements supplémentaires: (613) 996-1432

4. The poster must be on rigid artboard, and must be adequately covered to protect it from damage.
5. Space should be provided for local Canada Manpower Centres for Students to place their addresses and telephone numbers on the poster. The departmental logo will be added later.
6. Original artwork must be submitted - no photographs of the design will be accepted.
7. The poster may be in either French or English and should be adaptable to the other official language.
8. Members of the department and their immediate families are not eligible to participate.
9. Decision of the judges will be final.

The winning poster will be placed in schools and other public institutions to make people aware that the Canada Manpower Centre for Students can meet the needs of both students looking for work and employers looking for students.

All entries must be submitted to a Canada Manpower Centre or Canada Manpower Centre for Students by October 22, 1976. An announcement of the winning entry will be made later in the year.

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For further information call: (613) 996-1432

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigratio

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Pour publication

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Date
Subject

Date
Sujet

le 16 juin, 1976

76-12

Le ministère fédéral de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration parraine un concours national en vue d'obtenir la meilleure affiche - anglaise ou française - sur le thème "Embauchez un étudiant".

Le lauréat national recevra un prix de $1,000 des mains du ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration, M. Robert Andras. Un jury formé de hauts fonctionnaires du gouvernement fédéral et de professionnels d'arts graphiques effectuera la sélection.

Seuls peuvent participer au concours les étudiants du secondaire et du post-secondaire -- les artistes professionnels sont exclus. Le lauréat doit être disposé à préparer l'affiche de façon à satisfaire aux exigences de l'imprimeur. L'affiche primée deviendra la propriété du ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration. Aucune affiche soumise ne sera retournée à son auteur.

Les dessins doivent répondre aux critères suivants:

1. Les affiches doivent inciter les employeurs à embaucher des étudiants durant l'été.

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Office of the Minister
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Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

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JUL 07 1976

ate / ubject June 21, 1976
76-13

Date / Sujet

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras today announced additional assistance to people from strife-torn Lebanon by allowing some 1,000 individuals temporarily in Canada as visitors as of June 21, to apply for permanent residence under relaxed criteria.

The Minister said immigration officers across the country have been instructed to use discretionary authority when assessing the applicants. Those they feel can become established in Canada will be landed by Order-in-Council.

In addition, the temporary office in Limassol, Cyprus, which is processing sponsored and nominated relatives only, will continue to deal with their applications on a top-priority basis. Applications will be processed both in Limassol and by area visits to Amman in Jordan.

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"Nous voulons traiter avec humanité des gens qui ont à souffrir de l'état de guerre qui se prolonge au Liban", a continué M. Andras.

Il s'agit de la quatrième série de mesures prises par le gouvernement canadien pour aider les Libanais. Quand la situation s'est gravement détériorée en octobre dernier, on a pris les moyens de permettre aux Libanais qui se trouvaient ici comme visiteurs et qui pouvaient être "parrainés" de le devenir, de même que l'on a supprimé les expulsions. Des visiteurs libanais qui manquaient de ressources financières obtinrent la permission de travailler. Le 21 janvier, d'autres dispositions ont permis aux visiteurs de la catégorie désignée de déposer une demande d'immigrants reçus. Et le 25 mai dernier, quelques agents d'immigration ont été envoyés à Chypre pour y traiter temporairement des demandes provenant de parents parrainés et désignés du Liban.

M. Andras a indiqué que la province de Québec avait consenti à participer activement à ce programme destiné à aider les Libanais à s'établir rapidement. Il a aussi vivement invité la collectivité libanaise à continuer de seconder les autorités gouvernementales en ce sens.

M. Andras surveille la situation de très près et reste en communication avec le Haut-commissaire des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés.

"We want to provide a humanitarian response to individuals suffering as a result of the extended hostilities in Lebanon," said Mr. Andras.

This is the fourth step taken by the government to assist Lebanese. When the situation worsened in late October, action was taken to land sponsorable Lebanese who were in Canada as visitors and all deportations to Lebanon were suspended. Lebanese visitors who lacked funds were allowed to work. On January 21, additional measures enabled visitors in the nominated category to apply for landing in Canada. On May 25, a small team of immigration officers went to Cyprus for a temporary period in order to process sponsored and nominated relatives from Lebanon.

Mr. Andras said the Province of Quebec has agreed to participate actively in helping the Lebanese to become established quickly. He also is urging the Lebanese community to continue to help in the settlement process.

Mr. Andras is watching the situation closely in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

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Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigrati

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Pour publication

Date
Subject

Date 1e 21 juin 1976
Sujet 76-13

Le ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration, M. Robert Andras, a rendu public aujourd'hui un programme d'aide supplémentaire en faveur des Libanais dont le pays est déchiré par la guerre civile, de façon à permettre à quelque 1,000 personnes indépendantes qui se trouvent déjà au Canada à titre de visiteurs - et ce jusqu'au 21 juin, de faire une demande d'immigrant reçu en bénéficiant de critères moins sévères.

M. Andras a déclaré que les agents d'immigration au Canada ont reçu instruction d'appliquer leur autorité discrétionnaire en étudiant les requêtes des candidats. Ceux qu'ils estimeront aptes à s'établir au Canada seront acceptés comme immigrants par arrêté en conseil.

De plus, le bureau temporaire de Limassol, à Chypre, qui n'étudie actuellement que les cas des parents parrainés et désignés, continuera de s'occuper de ces catégories de candidats sur une base ultra-prioritaire. Les requêtes seront étudiées aussi bien à Limassol qu'en Jordanie, à l'occasion de visites à Amman.

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Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Government Publications

Date
Subject

June 25, 1976
76-14

Date
Sujet

Changes in the $100 million Local Initiatives Program announced today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras are designed to ensure that funds are directed to areas of highest unemployment.

Federal constituencies with an unemployment rate in excess of seven per cent will receive the major share of funds allocated for the 1976-77 program, and the minimum allocation for constituencies with unemployment rates below seven per cent of the labour force has been cut from $100,000 to $75,000.

"By using a higher base unemployment rate of seven per cent instead of last year's five per cent to determine how funds are allocated, and by cutting the basic minimum allocated by $25,000, more money will be diverted to areas where unemployment is most severe," Mr. Andras said.

"It is not likely that there will be a significant drop in the unemployment rate this winter and I anticipate that the Atlantic provinces and Quebec will likely experience the highest rates of unemployment."

Les formules de demandes de subvention PIL seront disponibles aux Centres de Main-d'oeuvre du Canada à compter de la mi-juillet et elles devront être soumises au plus tard le 10 septembre à minuit.

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Pour renseignements supplémentaires: 996-0261

Applications for L.I.P. this year will be accepted up to midnight September 10, and application forms will be available from Canada Manpower Centres from mid-July.

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For further information call: 996-3739

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

For Release

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigrati

Pour publication

Government Publications

Date
Subject

Date
Sujet

le 25 juin 1976
76-14

M. Robert Andras, ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration, a annoncé aujourd'hui que les modifications apportées au Programme des initiatives locales de $100 millions prévoient que l'utilisation de ces fonds soit dirigée aux collectivités où le chômage est le plus accentué.

La plupart des fonds disponibles en 1976-77 pour ce Programme seront répartis entre les circonscriptions fédérales ayant un taux de chômage excédent 7 pour cent, et la quote part minimum pour les circonscriptions ayant un taux de chômage de moins de 7 pour cent a été réduite de $100,000 à $75,000.

M. Andras a indiqué que les régions où le chômage est le plus sérieux pourront recevoir plus d'argent si on utilise comme point de base pour déterminer l'affectation des fonds un taux de chômage de 7 pour cent au lieu de 5 pour cent comme l'année dernière, et si on réduit de $25,000 les allocations minimums.

Il est peu probable que cet hiver le taux de chômage diminue substantiellement et on anticipe que les provinces les plus affectées seront celles de l'Atlantique et le Québec.

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Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Government Publications

LIBRARY
JUL 16 1976
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

te July 15, 1976 Date
bject 76-15 Sujet

Canada is responding to an urgent appeal by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on behalf of 1,000 political exiles in Argentina whose lives are in danger, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

The Minister said the move is "a humanitarian response" to the appeal by the UNHCR to 34 nations, including Canada, to assist in relocating the refugees who are from Chile and other South American countries. "Canada will co-operate and accept a fair share of the group."

Mr. Andras said that since the coup in Chile in late 1973, Canada has played an important role in the international effort to assist Chilean refugees through a commitment to accept 5,000. To date, 4,000 refugees affected by the coup have arrived in Canada for permanent resettlement. There are about 900 persons in various stages of process.

Since the commitment to admit 5,000 Chileans has almost been reached, the government has decided to widen the scope of the movement and increase it to 6,000.

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This will enable Canada to:

- accommodate the urgent appeal by the UNHCR;
- broaden the movement to include not only Chileans but refugees from other South American countries;
- further increase the commitment to assist political prisoners in Chilean jails who are being selected to come to Canada along with their dependents.

Mr. Andras said he is consulting with the provinces to ensure the additional refugees selected will be destined to areas where they can become established quickly and successfully.

"Our record in the Chilean refugee movement is second to none," the Minister added. "Canada has accepted more Chilean refugees for permanent resettlement than any other country."

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Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

For Release

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

Pour publication

Government Publications

Date
August 16, 1976

Sujet
76-16

The placement of students in summer employment has increased by 4.46 per cent this year over 1975 while 6,345 jobs go unfilled, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said today.

The Minister released this information in response to charges that the department was trying to conceal "bleak student summer employment statistics."

He said his department had simply withdrawn from certain Statistics Canada survey programs because of a cutback in funds.

"We are seeking the least expensive basis on which to do our forward planning," he said.

"We had placed 158,390 students as of July 31 through our regular Canada Manpower Centres, On-Campus Student Centres and Special Student Centres," Mr. Andras said. "This is an increase of 2,465 in the number of placements made up to the same date last year. What is even more revealing is that we have almost 6,345 vacancies unfilled. This is an anomaly when you consider that 502,422 students registered for employment. These vacancies may not be exactly what the students are looking for, but in a period of austerity things are not always easy. There are still vacancies in every Canada Manpower Centre

and our offices are getting new job orders every day."

Mr. Andras said that student summer unemployment in July of 1975 was 10.5 per cent and was expected to be about three or four per cent higher in July 1976. "Our analysis of registrations, vacancies and placements does not support the claim that the student summer unemployment rate will be in the 25 per cent range," he said.

Although he regretted any increase in student unemployment, Mr. Andras said "our advertising program has made it clear to students that there would be less exciting jobs available than in previous years. We have stressed that students should not hold out for the impossible dream and should consider short-term employment."

The breakdown of unfilled job orders as of July 31 was: 2,356 in the Ontario Region, 1227 in the Prairie Region, 654 in the Pacific Region, 335 in the Atlantic Region, and 1,773 in the Quebec Region.

"The problem in some instances is that the jobs are where the students aren't," Mr. Andras said. "We can provide financial assistance to students who are willing to travel to jobs lasting six weeks or more but not all of them wish to take advantage of such mobility assistance.

"We are all sharing austerity," Mr. Andras said. "All segments are affected -- government, industry and the labour force."

The Minister lauded companies in the private sector for their efforts to assist students.

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Mr. Andras noted a specific instance in the high-unemployment Atlantic Region where a private company hired 200 students in one day, providing jobs to virtually all students registered with the Canada Manpower Centre at that time.

Chambers of Commerce throughout the country have supported the efforts of Student Manpower Centres. They have urged their memberships to hire as many students as possible.

Mr. Andras said that in Alberta the Chamber works in conjunction with the Department and the provincial government to provide a province-wide Hire-A-Student Program.

In addition to supporting these efforts, the Canadian Chamber has sponsored the highly successful Job Exploration by Students Program which has provided employment for 887 secondary school students in 1976 as compared to 411 in 1975.

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For further information call: 996-0261

Publications

Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

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Pour publication

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September 3, 1976
76-17

Date
Sujet

SEP - 1976
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The 32,359 immigrants who came to Canada during the first quarter of 1976 represented a drop of 25.5 per cent from the same period last year according to statistics released today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras.

"This year's immigration has been declining in all categories of immigrants and from all world areas" the Minister explained. "The drop reflects the effect of the regulation changes, announced in February and October 1974, that link the immigrant flow more closely to the needs of Canada's labour market."

Mr. Andras said that about 55 per cent of independent immigrants had pre-arranged employment whereas the rate for the total immigrant movement was 25 per cent. The Minister also indicated that the match between the skills of immigrants and vacant jobs in Canada continues to improve.

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Ontario continued to lead all provinces with 15,790 immigrants, followed by Quebec with 6,023, British Columbia 4,857, Alberta 3,051, Manitoba 1,236, Saskatchewan 494, New Brunswick 318, Nova Scotia 303, Newfoundland 177, Yukon and Northwest Territories 59 and Prince Edward Island 51.

The breakdown for the top five occupational categories is as follows: clerical field 2,216; fabricating, assembling and repairing 2,031; natural sciences, engineering, and mathematics 1,566; service industry 1,322; and managerial and administrative field 1,185.

Following trends of recent years, Europe remains the major source of immigrants; however, the flow declined to 35 per cent from 42.2 per cent in the first quarter a year ago. Asia and the Pacific increased to 26.9 per cent from 24.3 per cent; Africa and the Middle East increased to 8.8 per cent from 7.4 per cent; Western Hemisphere increased to 19.6 per cent from 17.3 per cent; and the United States increased to 9.7 per cent from 8.8 per cent.

Although totals are down, Great Britain and the United States continue to lead the list of top 10 source countries. The 1975-1976 comparative totals for the first quarter, as well as the numbers of immigrants destined for the labour force, are as follows:

.../3

Top Ten Source Countries

First Quarter 1975-1976

	Total Landings		Destined to Labour Force	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Great Britain	9,124	5,248	4,718	2,683
U.S.A.	3,835	3,149	1,634	1,386
Hong Kong	2,198	2,449	1,036	1,050
India	2,372	1,817	713	362
Jamaica	1,967	1,583	756	439
Philippines	1,974	1,513	1,079	684
Portugal	2,672	1,071	375	270
Guyana	1,132	850	519	281
Italy	1,008	834	369	371
France	723	829	468	520
Total	27,005	19,343	11,667	8,046
World Total	43,448	32,359	19,877	14,111

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Date
Sujet

le 3 septembre 1976
76-17

Selon les statistiques publiées aujourd'hui par le ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration, M. Robert Andras, 32,359 personnes ont immigré au Canada au cours du premier trimestre de 1976, un fléchissement de 25.5% comparativement à la même période l'an dernier.

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"La diminution de l'immigration cette année s'est fait sentir sur tous les groupes d'immigrants en provenance de toutes les régions du monde, a expliqué M. Andras. Elle résulte des modifications apportées au Règlement en février et octobre 1974, tendant à associer plus étroitement l'immigration aux besoins du marché du travail du Canada."

M. Andras a dit que la proportion des emplois réservés dans la catégorie des immigrants indépendants est d'environ 55 pour cent et qu'elle est de 25 pour cent de l'ensemble des immigrants destinés à la population active. Le ministre a également indiqué que le rapport entre les qualifications des immigrants et les emplois vacants au Canada continue de s'améliorer.

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L'Ontario continue de dominer toutes les provinces pour le nombre d'immigrants accueillis avec 15,790; suivent: le Québec, 6,023; la Colombie-Britannique, 4,857; l'Alberta, 3,051; le Manitoba, 1,236; la Saskatchewan, 494; le Nouveau-Brunswick, 318; la Nouvelle-Écosse, 303; Terre-Neuve, 177; le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, 59; et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, 51.

Les cinq principales catégories d'occupations sont les suivantes: travail de bureau, 2,216; fabrication, montage et réparation, 2,031; sciences naturelles, ingénierie, mathématiques, 1,566; les services, 1,322; gestion et administration, 1,185.

La tendance qui s'est établie au cours des dernières années concernant les pays d'origine des immigrants reçus s'est maintenue alors que le pourcentage des Européens a diminué à 35%, de 42.2% qu'il était au cours du premier trimestre de l'an passé; pour leur part, les pays d'Asie et du Pacifique ont vu leur pourcentage passer de 24.3% à 26.9%; celui des pays d'Afrique et du Moyen-Orient a augmenté de 7.4% à 8.8%; les immigrants venant de l'hémisphère occidental sont passés de 17.3% à 19.6%; et ceux des États-Unis ont augmenté de 8.8% à 9.7%.

Bien que leurs totaux soient à la baisse, la Grande-Bretagne et les États-Unis continuent de dominer la liste des 10 principaux pays source comme le montre le tableau qui suit, montrant également les totaux comparatifs pour les années 1975 et 1976, en plus du nombre d'immigrants destinés à la population active.

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Les 10 principaux pays source

Premiers trimestres de 1975 et de 1976

	Total des immigrants		Destinés à la population active	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Grande-Bretagne	9,124	5,248	4,718	2,683
États-Unis	3,835	3,149	1,634	1,386
Hong Kong	2,198	2,449	1,036	1,050
Inde	2,372	1,817	713	362
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Date
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September 13, 1976
76-18

"The report on Canada Manpower by the Standing Senate Committee on National Finance is a straightforward, constructive document that will be immensely helpful to us in our efforts to provide Canadians with a better, more effective manpower service" said the Hon. Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

Commenting on the report released by Committee Chairman the Hon. D.D. Everett, Mr. Andras said he was grateful to the Committee for pointing out areas where changes and improvements were indicated. "I consider the Committee's criticisms to be very helpful and constructive," he said. "They reinforce our own views of some of the areas where we need to concentrate our efforts."

The Minister noted that the report included a number of sections commending Canada Manpower for doing a good job, and he wanted to emphasize his conviction that the Canadian employment service was one of the finest in the world, by any standard, and was getting good value for its cost.

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Mr. Andras said, "I don't feel that the report is in any sense an attack or an indictment. The members of the Committee have called the shots the way they saw them, and that is bound to be helpful to us. I am grateful to them for the time and effort they have expended in their study, and for the frankness and honesty they have shown in their report."

"Unfortunately", said Mr. Andras, "the substance and tone of the report are not reflected in the press reports which followed its publication. The statement that 'employers have lost faith in Canada Manpower' in particular is a distortion of the report and of the truth.

"In June 1975", said Mr. Andras, "I made a statement to the Committee in which I outlined a new policy on Manpower Services to Canadian employers which responds fully to the concerns expressed. I pointed out, however, that, while Canada Manpower was striving to improve its services to employers, it must also serve Canadian workers and that these objectives ofen conflict. Employers too often demand unnecessary levels of education, training or experience or are negative to the employment of women, youth, members of minority groups and handicapped people. While Canada Manpower is legally obliged to refer qualified workers to employers if they are available, the agency also has a public duty to try to find jobs for employable Canadians who want to work."

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Mr. Andras also said that he was most disturbed by the statement in the report that Canada Manpower is spending too much time and money trying to help the disadvantaged worker, and he was particularly distressed that such workers are labelled "unemployable" in the text of the report. He stated that in his judgement "most Canadians who are able to work and want to work deserve the help of the CMCs in their search for dignity and self-sufficiency." The Canadian efforts in this direction, although improving, are far from adequate, and he wanted to remind the Committee that these efforts were very largely the result of the earlier Senate Report on Poverty.

"I am also concerned", said Mr. Andras, "that there may be some misunderstanding of the comments in the report and in the media about education and training. Our federally-funded occupational training system is an excellent program and has, due to federal-provincial co-operation, been increasing steadily in effectiveness. The fact that 20% of that training is devoted to upgrading educationally-deprived Canadians is unfortunate, but it is a source of satisfaction to me that this percentage has steadily declined and will continue to decline in future as better educated Canadians enter the labour market."

Mr. Andras said that he and his officials would be studying the report carefully and implementing its many worthwhile suggestions as quickly as possible. He hoped employers, unions and others responsible for labour market activities would do likewise.

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Pour publication

Date: September 29, 1976
Subject: 76-20

Date
Sujet

Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen said today he was "surprised" at charges attributed to provincial welfare ministers that his department was not fulfilling its responsibilities to welfare recipients and was "not functioning as effectively as it should."

Referring to a recent article in a Toronto newspaper following a meeting of provincial welfare ministers, Mr. Cullen said that these criticisms had not been made to him, his predecessor or the department. The department, he said, has been making strenuous efforts to help welfare recipients find work, and developing agreements with provincial welfare departments to do so. "Generally," he said, "the provinces that are working most actively with us are satisfied with the results.

"In 1973," Mr. Cullen said, "the federal government initiated efforts to establish a working partnership between Canada Manpower and the provinces assist hard-to-place clients. We asked the provinces to join with us to help these Canadians with special problems. Since that time, only two provinces - Ontario and British Columbia - have signed formal agreements with Canada Manpower to establish a coordinated service for the hard-core unemployed, welfare recipients, the disadvantaged, and the unskilled."

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Mr. Cullen also pointed out that the allegations made by some provinces are not in accord with the findings of the Standing Senate Committee on Finance.

Two weeks ago, the Senate Committee pointed out that Canada Manpower has devoted a rapidly increasing proportion of its funds into preparing the disadvantaged for jobs and helping them find work. It warned that efforts to help the disadvantaged should not occur at the expense of serving employer needs and placing the "job ready."

"The reality is," he said, "that we have a consistent record of providing service to all Canadians - workers and employers. The facts show that we have taken initiatives. We have sought to coordinate employment-related federal and provincial services for welfare recipients.

"In British Columbia, we worked with the province to set up the Provincial Rehabilitation and Employment Program (P.R.E.P.) whereby some 50 provincial job finders are physically located in CMCs to help employable welfare recipients find gainful employment more quickly. Through the Ontario agreement, 10 provincial welfare officers operate within CMCs in a similar fashion.

"Moreover," Mr. Cullen said, "the department has informal agreements with some of the other provinces whereby provincial officials work with CMC personnel to help the hard-core unemployed.

"In St. John's, Newfoundland; and Saint John, New Brunswick; for instance, we have CMC officers located in provincial welfare offices. In O'Leary, Prince Edward Island, the CMC and provincial welfare office operate

side by side. These arrangements indicate our willingness to work with the provinces, wherever and however possible, to coordinate and improve service to provincial welfare recipients."

Mr. Cullen said his department also supports numerous programs designed to help the unemployed, disadvantaged and handicapped.

"Our Local Employment Assistance Program (L.E.A.P.) creates job opportunities and gives work experience to special needs clients. Our Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program is designed to encourage employers to hire and train the disadvantaged. In addition, the Outreach program goes into communities to help hard-core unemployed or disadvantaged get jobs or assistance. And many job-creation programs, such as the Local Initiatives Program (L.I.P.), support projects that employ the mentally and physically handicapped, the unskilled, or the chronically unemployed.

"I would like," Mr. Cullen said, "to urge the provinces to do more with us, and through co-operation meet the needs of disadvantaged Canadians

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ate October 5, 1976 Date
ubject 76-21 Sujet

Federal constituency allocations for the 1976-77 Local Initiatives Program (L.I.P.) totalling $89.1 million were announced today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

Allocations are based on an estimated unemployment rate for each constituency, and the totals by province are as follows: Newfoundland $7,718,000; Prince Edward Island $1,638,000; Nova Scotia $3,707,000; New Brunswick $7,701,000; Quebec $28,991,000; Ontario $16,305,000; Manitoba $2,449,000; Saskatchewan $1,784,000; Alberta $1,798,000; British Columbia $16,171,000. The Northwest Territories has been allocated $535,000 and the Yukon $303,000.

Now in its sixth year of operation, L.I.P. is designed to create jobs during peak times of seasonal unemployment in Canadian communities. This year's program is expected to produce over 20,000 extra jobs this winter.

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Allocations are based on the unemployment estimates for each constituency. The department derives these estimates using 1971 Census data, the monthly Labour Force Survey and CMC statistics. Each constituency is guaranteed $75,000. The remaining funds are then distributed to the constituencies in proportion to the number of unemployed exceeding seven per cent of the labour force, but ensuring that no constituency receives less than one-third of last year's allocation.

In the Yukon and Northwest Territories, there are no labour force and unemployment estimates and therefore, these allocations are the same proportion of the total budget as last year - Northwest Territories .60 per cent and the Yukon .34 per cent.

"This year, even more than in other years, funds are being directly targeted to areas of high unemployment within each riding," Mr. Cullen said.

The application deadline was September 10, 1976. The majority of approved projects will be starting between November 1, 1976 and January 31, 1977.

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For further information call: 996-3739

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ate October 6, 1976.
ubject 76-22

Date
Sujet

The Honourable Bud Cullen, Minister responsible for the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Unemployment Insurance Commission, announced today that Treasury Board has approved the establishment of eleven regions for the proposed Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, the organization to be created by the integration of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration. Ten of the regions will be organized primarily along provincial lines. The Department's Foreign Service will constitute the eleventh region.

Allan E. Gotlieb, Deputy Minister of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, whom the Prime Minister has designated to be the first Chairman of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, has announced a number of key assignments of senior field officers, after consultation with the Public Service Commission.

The following officers have been designated as Directors General for the regional organizations of the proposed Canada Employment and Immigration Commission:

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Mr. Denis Demers, Director General, New Brunswick;

Mr. Gabriel Béland, Director General, Québec;

Mr. Jack Boyd, Director General, Ontario;

Mr. Gilles Guimond, Director General, Manitoba;

Mr. Gilbert Johnson, Director General, Saskatchewan;

Mr. Ian Thomson, Director General, British Columbia;

Mr. James Bissett, Director General, Foreign Region.

The Directors General for the Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Alberta Regions will be announced at a later date.

Mr. William Stewart, Director General of the Department's Atlantic Region and Mr. Léopold E. Duquette, Director General of the Department's Québec Region, will be undertaking special assignments for the Chairman designate related to integration in their regions.

Special assignments in Ottawa are being undertaken by Mr. H. Les Voisey, currently Director General, Prairie Region for the Department, and Mr. Jack VanderLoo, currently the Department's Director General for the Pacific Region.

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The designated Director General for each province will be responsible to Mr. Gotlieb for planning the integration of the field organizations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration in the province. The Directors General will assume responsibility for all operations of the new Commission in their regions after the legislation creating the new Commission comes into effect.

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Date
Sujet

October 8, 1976.
76-23

The Honourable Romeo LeBlanc, Minister of Fisheries and the Environment, has announced on behalf of Bud Cullen, the Minister responsible for the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Unemployment Insurance Commission, that Fredericton will become the headquarters for the New Brunswick Region of the proposed Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will be a new organization created by the integration of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

In making the announcement, the Minister said that the Fredericton location would help to ensure effective liaison between the new Commission and provincial departments on manpower, unemployment insurance and immigration matters. He noted that the existing facilities of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in Moncton would be retained with some minor adjustments in functions but with no significant decrease in the number of jobs available in the Moncton area.

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The Minister stated that the integration of the field organizations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration in New Brunswick will be carefully planned and implemented in stages so that there would be little need to transfer staff from one location to another. The aim will be to establish a strongly decentralized operation in New Brunswick using resources already in place in the larger centres.

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te November 2, 1976 Date
bject 76-25 Sujet

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Immigration to Canada during the first six months of 1976 totalled 73,735, a drop of 21,172 or 22.3 per cent from the same period a year ago according to statistics released today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

"Although interest in immigrating to Canada remains high in most countries around the world, the total number of landings has dropped. This is a result of changes made to the immigration regulations in 1974 to ensure that occupations of immigrants are responsive to the needs of the Canadian labour market," said Mr. Cullen. "I'm pleased to report that of the independent workers arriving, more than 50 per cent had pre-arranged employment in positions for which no Canadians were available."

Only Hong Kong, third on the list of top ten source countries showed an increase, with a rise of 6.3 per cent to 5,821 from 5,474.

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Great Britain continued to lead with 11,017 while the United States remained in second place with 8,770. The top ten source countries are listed below showing 1975 and 1976 totals and the percentage change.

LANDINGS - TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES 1975-1976

first six months

	1975	1976	% Difference
Great Britain	19,036	11,017	-42.1
U.S.A.	9,174	8,770	- 4.4
Hong Kong	5,474	5,821	+ 6.3
India	5,053	3,699	-26.8
Jamaica	3,803	3,524	- 7.3
Portugal	4,972	3,122	-37.2
Phillipines	4,237	3,023	-28.7
Italy	2,379	2,294	- 3.6
Guyana	2,202	2,011	- 8.7
France	1,850	1,663	-10.1
Total	58,180	44,944	-22.8
World Total	94,907	73,735	-22.3

Although the totals of immigrants destined to the provinces were down, the trends established in recent years continued with the proportion to the Prairie provinces increasing and the proportion to Ontario decreasing. New Brunswick was the only province to show an increase in the number of immigrants received with a total of 1,017, representing a 10.7 per cent rise.

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Ontario continued to lead the provinces with 36,166, and Quebec remained in second place with 12,996, followed by British Columbia, 10,915; Alberta, 7,283; Manitoba, 2,825; Saskatchewan, 1,060; Nova Scotia, 880; Newfoundland, 342; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 130; and Prince Edward Island, 121.

The distribution of landings by world areas continued to follow recently established trends. Africa and the Middle East had 5,997 (+0.3 percentage point); Asia and Pacific, 19,098 (+0.7 percentage point); Europe, 25,925 (-5.8 percentage point); Western Hemisphere, 13,945 (+2.6 percentage point); and U.S.A., 8,770 (+2.2 percentage point). Of the total number of immigrants 35,543 were male and 38,192 were female.

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Date November 25, 1976
Subject 76-26

Date
Sujet

Government Measures to Reduce Unemployment

Additional government measures to reduce unemployment were announced today by Bud Cullen, Minister responsible for the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The new measures include:

- Doubling of this year's Local Initiatives Program (L.I.P.) from $100 million to $200 million.
- The provision of $50 million for federal labour-intensive projects in areas of high unemployment.
- A decrease of nine per cent in the Unemployment Insurance premium rates for employers and workers.

Mr. Cullen stated that the new measures would be taken within the government's existing expenditure ceilings.

The new measures follow an earlier announcement of major government programs designed to reduce unemployment. These measures include:

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- a $40 million increase for occupational training, bringing the total for the year to $522 million and enabling the training this year of more than 305,000 Canadians;

- expansion of the Canada Manpower Mobility Program in 1976-77 to $13.7 million, enabling permanent relocation of 15,000 families and other mobility grants to some 40-45,000 workers.

The expanded L.I.P. program will create a total of 248,000 man-months of employment for an estimated 47,000 workers. The additional funding will be directed solely to areas where unemployment exceeds seven per cent and it will have a significant impact in such areas. A special effort will be made in the expanded program to reduce youth unemployment.

Mr. Cullen emphasized that this expanded program is intended to reduce unemployment in the winter months. In April the government's announced employment strategy will take effect with a package of programs costing $358 million in 1977-78 and benefitting 135,000 participants. Of these programs, a $200 million Canada Works Program will create 61,000 jobs and will sustain and expand the job creation levels built up under L.I.P.

The $50 million fund for federal labour-intensive projects will be administered by the Treasury Board. Funds will be provided to departments for projects such as:

- repairs and maintenance in National Parks
- construction and maintenance of small craft harbours
- fisheries management projects.

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Mr. Cullen stated that he was announcing the U.I. premium rate change at this time because it too had an economic and employment-generating effect.

"The current premium rate for employees will be reduced from $1.65 per $100 insured earnings to $1.50. At the same time the employer rate will be reduced from $2.31 to $2.10 per $100 insured earnings.

The nine per cent reduction in premium rates will result in Canadian employers and workers paying over $250 million less in U.I. premiums than would otherwise be the case. Such a reduction has obvious economic significance in terms of increased purchasing power and its stimulative impact will help to create jobs.

The lower insurance rates will begin January 1, 1977 when the maximum insurable earnings will be increased from $200 to $220 per week. In effect, this will mean maximum employee and employer premiums will remain at $3.30 and $4.62 respectively.

Mr. Cullen said that the premium reduction has added significance since it takes effect January 1, 1977, at the same time the automatic indexing of the personal income tax system will increase both personal exemptions and tax brackets by 8.6 per cent for the 1977 taxation year. This indexing results in a reduction of taxes payable of $950 million in the 1977 taxation year.

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Better administration of Unemployment Insurance, harmonization of the activities of the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Unemployment Insurance Commission, and earlier legislative amendments have resulted in savings in Unemployment Insurance costs. These savings have facilitated both a reduction in premiums for the private sector and the use of government funds for more productive purposes. The U.I. deficit has also been eliminated.

The use of U.I. savings for job creation is an integral part of the employment strategy announced in the last budget by the Minister of Finance in which the government indicated its intention to re-orient expenditures in the employment field towards more productive purposes. Further amendments to the U.I. Act to be introduced in this session of Parliament will enhance this strategy.

"The government is concerned about unemployment in all its forms in all parts of Canada," said Mr. Cullen. "We have programs in place and planned which will help to reduce the effects of unemployment by creating jobs, and we are doing our best to fund them by changing our expenditure priorities rather than by expanding over-all government expenditures.

"The government is continuing to analyse unemployment both nationally and regionally," Mr. Cullen said, "and we are reviewing the possible employment-generating effects of all federal government programs with a view to strengthening their effects between now and April when the $358 million employment strategy, which I announced in the Throne Speech debate, will begin."

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996-0261

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December 9, 1976
76-30

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA--A Bill to establish a new Department of Employment and Immigration and a new Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, and to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, was introduced for First Reading in the House of Commons today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

The following are the major amendments contained in the Bill:

- The integration of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration to form the new Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, with a small supporting Department;

- An increase in the number of weeks required to qualify for UI benefits (the "entrance requirement") from eight weeks to twelve;

- An overhaul and simplification of the method used to determine a claimant's entitlement to benefit (the "benefit structure");

- Amendments to authorize more productive, "developmental" uses of UI funds, including income maintenance for claimants on training courses, job creation projects, and work sharing programs.

.../2

The integration of the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Unemployment Insurance Commission will produce a new organization capable of providing a one-stop service to clients, and will facilitate a more integrated approach to the planning and administration of employment, unemployment and immigration programs. The well-established policy of close consultation and co-operation between government, labour and business will be continued through the representation of the private sector in the Commission itself and in the newly established Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council.

Mr. Cullen said the UI amendments will make the program more effective by increasing incentives to work, removing certain inequities, simplifying the benefit structure, and achieving a greater responsiveness to regional unemployment conditions.

"While those who work for extremely short periods of time will no longer be eligible for UI benefits, adequate income protection will continue for those with longer terms of employment, and for those living in regions of high unemployment", Mr. Cullen said.

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Unemployment insurance arrangements for trainees will be streamlined; UI will now pay full income maintenance for claimants handicapped by a lack of, or inappropriate, job skills who are referred to Manpower training courses. The rationalization of financial arrangements could lead to a more effective allocation of resources, and thus potentially free up resources for additional training.

In addition, new experimental programs will be launched on a limited pilot project basis in the areas of job creation and work sharing. Claimants facing long-term unemployment will be offered the alternative of voluntary participation in community-oriented work projects; and business establishments and workers, faced with the prospect of short-term layoffs, will be able to avoid such layoffs through participation in work sharing schemes. In these schemes, all workers would be retained in employment at reduced hours and would have their wages supplemented by UI benefits.

Mr. Cullen emphasized that the increase in the entrance requirement and the new benefit structure will be accompanied by new employment development programs designed to better assist those who are experiencing continuing employment difficulties to establish regular employment. The government has announced the doubling of the funds available for the current LIP program, and plans to spend $350 million on an Employment Strategy in 1977-78, substantially more than the estimated $110 million saving to the government in UI costs for the same period.

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The employment programs will be concentrated on areas and periods of high unemployment. They will consist of three main components: a comprehensive job creation program based on community priorities; youth employment and employability measures to ease the transition from school to work; and selective, preventive measures to reduce the risk of losing work, and hasten a return to employment. "These initiatives", Mr. Cullen noted, "will be geared to creating what our unemployed Canadians most want and need - the dignity and satisfaction provided through real and worthwhile jobs."

Also included in the legislative package before the House are other amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act relating to training, the appeal system, and the removal of a number of provisions which constitute disincentives to work. In addition, the Commission will be making a regulatory change which will eliminate the treatment of severance pay and other similar payments as earnings for UI benefit purposes.

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For further information: 992-2981
996-1380

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Date
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le 9 décembre 1976
76-30

OTTAWA - Un bill créant le ministère de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration et la Commission canadienne de l'emploi et de l'immigration, et modifiant la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage a été déposé aujourd'hui en première lecture devant la Chambre des communes par M. Bud Cullen, ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration.

Voici les principales modifications proposées par le bill:

- Fusionnement de la Commission d'assurance-chômage et du ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration qui formeront la nouvelle Commission canadienne de l'emploi et de l'immigration, avec un ministère de soutien;

- Augmentation, de 8 à 12, du nombre de semaines requises pour avoir droit aux prestations d'a.-c. (les "conditions d'admissibilité");

- Révision et simplification de la méthode servant à déterminer l'admissibilité aux prestations (la "structure des prestations");

- Autorisation d'utiliser la caisse d'a.-c. à des fins plus productives et de développement, tout en assurant le maintien du revenu des prestataires qui suivent des cours de formation ou qui participent à des projets de création d'emplois ou à des programmes de partage du travail.

Le fusionnement du ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration et de la Commission d'assurance-chômage fera naître un nouvel organisme capable d'offrir à ses clients tous les services en un seul endroit, ce qui facilitera une approche plus intégrée de la planification et de l'administration des programmes relatifs à l'emploi, au chômage et à l'immigration. La politique bien établie de consultation et de collaboration étroite entre le gouvernement, les syndicats et le monde des affaires sera maintenue grâce à la représentation du secteur privé au sein de la Commission proprement dite et au sein du nouveau Conseil consultatif canadien de la main-d'oeuvre et de l'immigration.

M. Cullen a déclaré que les modifications apportées à l'assurance-chômage rendront le régime plus efficace en augmentant l'incitation au travail, en supprimant certaines injustices, en simplifiant la structure des prestations et en tenant davantage compte de la situation régionale du chômage.

"Tandis que ceux qui ont de très courtes périodes d'emploi ne seront plus admissibles aux prestations d'a.-c., on continuera d'assurer une protection adéquate du revenu de ceux qui ont de plus longues périodes d'emploi ou qui demeurent dans des régions où le taux de chômage est élevé", a déclaré M. Cullen.

Les dispositions de l'assurance-chômage relatives aux stagiaires seront simplifiées; l'assurance-chômage assurera un plein maintien du revenu aux prestataires qui, parce qu'ils manquent de compétences professionnelles ou parce que leurs compétences ne sont pas en demande, suivent des cours de formation assurés par Main-d'oeuvre Canada. La rationalisation des accords financiers pourrait conduire à une répartition plus efficace des ressources et ainsi libérer ces ressources pour offrir d'autres cours de formation.

En outre, de nouveaux programmes seront lancés à titre de projets pilotes pour une durée limitée dans les domaines de la création d'emplois et du partage du travail. Les prestataires qui risquent d'être longtemps en chômage pourront participer volontairement à des projets de travaux communautaires; de même les entreprises et les travailleurs, confrontés à la possibilité de licenciements pour une brève période

pourront éviter de tels licenciements en participant à des programmes de partage du travail. Dans le cadre de ceux-ci, tous les travailleurs conserveront leur emploi et oeuvreront pendant un nombre réduit d'heures, les prestations d'assurance-chômage venant compléter leur rémunération.

M. Cullen a souligné que l'augmentation du nombre de semaines requis et la nouvelle structure des prestations s'accompagneront de nouveaux programmes favorisant l'emploi, destinés à mieux aider ceux qui ont continuellement des difficultés à trouver et à garder un poste de travail. Le gouvernement a annoncé qu'il doublera les crédits disponibles pour le programme PIL actuel et a fait part de son intention de dépenser $350 millions pour une stratégie de l'emploi en 1977-1978; montant substantiellement plus élevé que l'épargne de $110 millions prévue en cette même période par le gouvernement sur les coûts d'a.-c.

Les programmes d'emploi toucheront davantage autant les secteurs que les périodes où le chômage est élevé. Ils renfermeront trois éléments principaux: un programme global de création d'emplois fondé sur les priorités des collectivités; des mesures visant à trouver des emplois aux jeunes et à déterminer l'aptitude au travail pour faciliter la transition de l'école au marché du travail; et des mesures sélectives et préventives pour diminuer le risque de la perte d'un emploi et pour accélérer le retour au travail.

"Ces initiatives, a déclaré M. Cullen, auront pour but de donner aux chômeurs canadiens ce qu'ils désirent le plus et ce dont ils ont le plus besoin: le sentiment de dignité et de satisfaction que procure un emploi véritable et valable".

Font également partie du projet de Loi déposé devant la Chambre, d'autres modifications à la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage qui ont trait à la formation, au système d'appel et la suppression d'un certain nombre de dispositions qui sont en elles-mêmes un encouragement à ne pas travailler. De plus, la Commission modifiera les règlements afin que l'indemnité de départ et d'autres indemnités semblables ne soient plus considérées comme une rémunération aux fins de prestations d'a.-c.

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Immigration to Canada during the first nine months of 1976 totalled 117,511, a decrease of 21 per cent, according to statistics released today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

The percentage decrease to the end of the third quarter continued the trend established during the first two quarters.

Britain continued as the top source country with 16,925 immigrants, followed by the United States with 14,136. Lebanon jumped to eighth position with 4,257, an increase from the 1,204 recorded during the first nine months of last year.

"The increase in the number of Lebanese immigrants is the result of the special assistance program to victims of hostilities in that country who have close relatives in Canada," said Mr. Cullen.

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The following list shows the top ten source countries with comparative totals from the first nine months of 1975 and 1976.

TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES

		1976 First 9 months Landings	1975 First 9 months Landings	% Change
1.	Britain	16,925	27,820	- 39.2
2.	U.S.A.	14,136	16,225	- 12.9
3.	Hong Kong	9,023	8,986	+ 0.4
4.	Jamaica	5,511	6,416	- 14.1
5.	India	5,416	8,069	- 32.9
6.	Philippines	4,506	5,986	- 24.7
7.	Portugal	4,398	6,883	- 36.1
8.	Lebanon	4,257	1,204	+253.6
9.	Italy	3,616	3,830	- 5.6
10.	Guyana	2,812	3,605	- 22.0

Ontario continued to lead the provinces in immigrants received with 56,871, representing 48.4 per cent of the total movement. This total represents a drop of 20,937 from last year, the largest numerical and proportional decrease of any province.

Quebec's share of the immigrant movement increased to 19 per cent from 15 per cent last year; consequently Quebec replaced British Columbia in second place with 22,556.

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The following table shows the provincial totals from 1975 and 1976.

IMMIGRATION BY PROVINCE OF DESTINATION

	1976 First 9 months	% of Total	1975 First 9 months	% of Total
Ontario	56,871	48.4	77,808	52.1
Quebec	22,556	19.2	22,720	15.2
British Columbia	16,388	13.9	23,647	15.8
Alberta	11,683	9.9.	12,800	8.6
Manitoba	4,315	3.7	5,638	3.8
Saskatchewan	1,749	1.5	2,229	1.5
Nova Scotia	1,539	1.3	1,731	1.1
New Brunswick	1,456	1.2	1,585	1.0
Newfoundland	580	0.5	887	0.6
Prince Edward Island	186	0.2	200	0.1
Yukon	114	0.1	101	0.1
Northwest Territories	74	0.1	111	0.1
TOTAL	117,511	100.0	149,457	100.0

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